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The Bombay Chronicle

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OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XX NO. 91 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

MANDVI'S FIRST MUSLIM "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

Sequel To Bonfire Of Foreign Cloth

RELEASED MERCHANTS RE-ARRESTED FOR DISOBEYING POLICE NOTICE

The first Muslim "Dictator" of the Mandvi Ward Congress Committee Mr. Hasan Ali Manji and two Congress volunteers were arrested on Thursday evening by the Dongri police following a bonfire of foreign cloth in Palki Mohalla (Nishanpada Road)

POLICE 'BUNDOBUST'.

The news that a bonfire would be lighted by the Muslim 'dictator' of the Ward, it appears, was broadcast by means of leaflets and large crowds collected at the spot. Early arrival of a posse of police under Deputy Inspector Shiraz attracted still larger crowds to the scene and both the spectators and the police eagerly awaited for the arrival of the demonstrators. The majority of spectators were Muslims the locality being mostly populated by Muslims especially Khojas.

FOREIGN CLOTH BUNDLE.

The 'dictator' who was loaded with garlands arrived at the appointed hour and was cheered by the crowds as he proceeded to the junction of the Nishanpada Road and Nishanpada Cross Lane. He carried with him a bundle of foreign cloth and placing it on the road set fire to it.

'DICTATOR' ARRESTED.

The police who were waiting at a short distance hurried to the spot and put the 'dictator' under arrest. They also put out the fire and left the place.

About 20 minutes after, Sub-Inspector Abdul Wahab of the Dongri Police Station again came to the spot and put under arrest two Congress volunteers who had by that time lighted another bonfire of foreign cloth.

(other arrests on page 3.)

National Flags Removed By Police

RAJSHAHI PROCESSION DISPERSED BY LATHI CHARGE

Boys Arrested For Distributing "Boycott" Leaflets In Madras

MADRAS, April 14.

Yesterday being the last day the "National week" processions were organised in the evening by Congress volunteers in Choolai followed by a big crowd. The police arrested them and dispersed the crowd.

Six volunteers were arrested under similar circumstances in Teynampet.

Mr. Achar, Manager of "India" a Tamil daily, headed a procession of six volunteers all of whom were arrested.

Two boys were arrested yesterday evening while distributing boycott leaflets.—A.P.

20 Convictions At Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, April 14.

Three Congress volunteers were arrested while picketing the shop of Umraolal Ranijilal, foreign cloth dealers in a by-lane in the Generalganj cloth market. Police kept patrolling the cloth market to-day.

Twenty Congress volunteers including two ladies were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment and fine.—A. P.

30 CONVICTIONS IN AHMEDNAGAR

"National Week's" Toll

(Froum Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, April 14.

The 47th "dictator" was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Five volunteers were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for picketing liquor shops on "Jallianwala Bagh Day".

In all thirty persons were sentenced in the "National Week" including two ladies.

ALLAHABAD FIRING

Official Enquiry Commences Work

ALLAHABAD, April 14.

It is understood that Rai Saheb Joti, Deputy Collector, commenced to-day the official enquiry into the happenings at Allahabad last week-end resulting in firing and casualties.—A.P.

PROCESSION DISPERSED BY LATHI CHARGE

RAJSHAHI, Apr. 13.

While leading a procession through the streets of the town five Congressmen including the Secretary of the Local Congress were arrested by the police, who removed the Congress flags and dispersed the procession by a lathi charge.—A. P.

Six Months' R. I. For Two Ladies

TAMLUK, Apr. 13.

The fifth lady "dictator" of the Tamluk Congress and another lady have been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment in connection with the National Week.—A. P.

ORDINANCE CONVICTIONS IN MALWAN

RATNAGIRI, April 13.

The wife of Krishnaji Gawankar, pleader, Malwan, was placed before the 1st class Magistrate of Malwan for an offence under Section 4 of Ordinance V of 1931 and was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

The same Magistrate also convicted and sentenced two workers to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 each.

For a similar offence a lady worker was also sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50.

Another woman picketer, who was arrested, was let off, as she was found to be too old.—A. P.

CAWNPORE ARRESTS.

CAWNPORE, April 14.

Inspector Tikaram Ayodhya Prasad Pathak sub-inspector, District Intelligence Staff, arrested the son of Narainpershad Arora ex-M.L.C. already undergoing imprisonment, and another said to be the General Secretary of the Trade Union Congress, Bombay, and two others of Moradabad while they were cycling on the Mall for alleged connection with the civil disobedience activities.—A. P.

CONGRESS MENACE TO INDUSTRY

Protection Against Picketing

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S ASSURANCE TO PUNJAB BUSINESSMEN

NEW DELHI, Apr. 14.

At the annual meeting of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce Mr. Johnson, Chief Commissioner, addressing the members of the Chamber referred to the Congress activities in matters of picketing and civil disobedience and the consequent harm done to the industries, trade and commerce of India. He said that the solemn undertaking given by his predecessor at a meeting on January 11 to members of the commercial and trading classes, Europeans and Indians, that Government to the best of their ability would extend unhesitating protection to all business and trade interests had been faithfully kept and he had no reason to be dissatisfied with its results.

BUSINESSMEN IN POLITICS.

Mr. Johnson, dealing with the Chamber's demand for representation under the new constitution urged that businessmen with a stake in the country should take their full share in the public and political life of the country and expressed the hope that individuals from the Chamber would avail themselves freely of every opportunity that the eventual decisions regarding franchise and constituencies might offer.—A. P.

INDIAN TRADE SYMBOL COMPETITION

Results Page 5

FRANCHISE COMMITTEE

Short But Unanimous Report ?

SIMLA, April 14.

It is understood that discussions in the Franchise Committee have already led to very material progress in arranging the basis for the report and that by the end of this week the drafting of the report in its final form may be undertaken. The report will be a short one and a great deal of unanimity is reported to have been already achieved.—A. P.

ALLEGED SMUGGLERS ARRESTED.

AHMEDABAD, April 14.

Excise police arrested at the railway station to-day at 4 p.m. two passengers with 1.500 tolas of silver on a charge of smuggling it without paying customs duty.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

RUGBY COMMISSION AND NEW ZEALAND.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 14.

Wellington—The proposal of New Zealand to become a member of the Imperial Rugby Commission has been rejected by the New Zealand Union annual meeting, the much criticised wing forward position abolished and three frontrow scrum formation recommended to the affiliated unions. The meeting decided to allow injured players to be replaced if both captains agree; also that teams should not leave field at halftime unless referee consents and referee should be instructed that the rule relating to foul play must be strictly enforced.

The Union reaffirmed its willingness to conform to rules as laid down by the International Board. It is stated that until the Overseas Dominions have been given seat on the Supreme Body of Control, the Union would continue affiliation with English Union.

SIND CONFERENCE PERSONNEL

Two Additional Members

SIMLA, April 14.

In a communique dated April 9, 1932 announcing the personnel of the Sind Conference it was stated that the addition of two more members was being considered. The Government of India have now invited the following gentlemen to join the Sind Conference as representatives of Sind:—

(1) Qazi Abdur Rahman, Chief Officer, District Board, Karachi;

(2) Prof. H. R. K. Batheja of the Indian Educational Service, Professor of Economics, Patna College, Bihar and Orissa.

Acceptances to participate in the Conference have been received from both these gentlemen and also from all those named in the communique mentioned above.—A.P.

"PURGE SOCIAL LIFE OF UNTOUCHABILITY"

Dr. Moonje's Call To Hindu Youths

NEW DELHI, April 14.

Dr. B. S. Moonje, Acting President of the Hindu Mahasabha, has issued the following statement to the press:—"On behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha, I have often appealed and again appeal to the Hindu orthodoxy and religious conservatism to relax its stiffness and in a broad and generous spirit of humanity to take an impartial survey of the situation, as it is developing in respect of the Hindus and Hinduism in India. The recent happenings at Kashmir and the preachings against patriotism and nationalism of Sir Mohamad Iqbal, a member of the Round Table Conference and President of the Muslim Conference recently held at Lahore, ought to prove an eye-opener to the Hindus generally, and to the Hindu orthodoxy particularly. The so-called untouchables and depressed classes form the very foundation of the Hindu society on which depends the greatness and the future destiny of the Hindus.

CALL OF SANGATHAN.

The Hindu Mahasabha earnestly appeals to them not to rush headlong towards a wanton suicide which spells both political and religious extinction. So far as the Hindu Mahasabha and those of us who are captivated by the call of the Hindu Sangathan of the Hindu Mahasabha are concerned—and they are a rapidly increasing lot—untouchability is wiped out of existence and is now merely a thing of past memory.

APPEAL TO YOUTHS

It is time for the Hindu youths to rise in a body and with respectful obeisance to their elders steeped in agelong prejudices purge the social life of the Hindus of the still lingering vestiges of untoucability. Let orthodoxy taking courage in the both hands, sing the song of complete annihilation of untochability and declare from the housetops that their Gods and temples are not polluted by devotional worship of their so-called untouchable brethren."—A. P.

POWERS ABET JAPAN

Elder Statesman Speaks Out

"BLEATINGS OF LEAGUE" HELP MILITARISTS

LONDON, April 13.

A Japanese elder statesman, Yukio Ozaki, ex-Minister for Education and Justice, did not mince words about the League of Nations at the Individualist Society luncheon in London today.

He asked why the League did not decide to send out a commission of inquiry before it blamed Japan. The bleatings of the League gave the militarists opportunities for doing what they wanted to do. If the Japanese had violated treaties, the European and American nations had encouraged them by neglecting their treaty obligations.—Reuter.

COVENANT AND MANCHURIAN DISPUTE

Japan Still Questions Applicability

LONDON, April 13.

A mysterious Japanese communication has been made at the Foreign Office regarding the application of the League Covenant to the Manchurian dispute.

A Labourite questioner, Mr. Cocks, tried to ascertain the nature of the communication in the House of Commons to-day and asked what Government intended to do.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs pointed out that the communication had been made confidentially and therefore Government were unable to disclose its contents or indicate its intentions in this connection.—Reuter.

HOARE-GANDHI CORRESPONDENCE

Denial Follows Denial

SIMLA, April 14.

The India Office have issued a complete denial of the reports published in England that the Secretary of State has been in correspondence with Gandhiji as to the conditions on which he would be released from prison. Reports to the same effect have been recently published in some Indian papers.

The Associated Press is authoritatively informed that the denial issued by the India Office is relevant to all reports of this character whether published in India or elsewhere, and that there is no foundation whatever for any such reports.—A. P.

Arms Act Prisoner Escapes From Hospital

LAHORE, Apr. 14.

Premkumar, a prisoner undergoing five years' rigorous imprisonment under the Arms Act in connection with a political dacoity, has absconded from the Mayo Hospital where he was being treated for gout.—A. P.

FRUITS OF NATIONAL GOVT'S ECONOMIC POLICY?

Abnormal Imports Orders For Great Britain

RUNCIMAN ON EMPIRE TRADE & PARTNERSHIP

LONDON, April 14.

"As a result of strong steps taken not a moment too soon by the Government last November, we can look back on the policy with satisfaction," declared Sir Walter Runciman introducing the Board of Trade estimates in the Commons. Abnormal imports orders had kept down British imports by eight millions sterling directly and sixteen to seven millions sterling indirectly.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

The result, while preserving our purchasing power abroad for more pressing needs, had given home industries an impetus exceeding any since 1921. In general depression we had suffered least in world's shrinkage of trade and while every other country in the world showed heavy decrease in employment, we alone, largely owing to the National Government's policy, showed a remarkable increase compared with a year ago, 400 thousand more workmen being employed. A large number of foreign manufacturers were contemplating establishing factories in Britain and 43 had already begun production. Whereas the British trade declined by 11 per cent in the first Quarter of 1932, the United States trade declined by 35 per cent, German by 21 per cent, French by 33 per cent and the Netherlands by 34 per cent. Britain was thus more than holding her own.

THREE OBJECTIONS.

Sir W. Runciman laid down the Government's economic policy on the following lines:—The first objective had been accomplished, namely, making position secure in Britain:—The second was to extend trade within the Empire and the third was to extend trade in the whole world.

"We shall go to the Ottawa Conference strongly favouring Imperial action, binding together various parts of the Empire in a spirit of partnership and not on a sordid basis of self-interest.—Reuter's Special.

"DUMMY PETITIONER & TUTORED WITNESS"

Judge Holds "E" Ward Election Valid

CHARACTERISES ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CITY FATHER BASELESS

"Reckless allegations made without any evidence to support them, the whole procedure disfigured by deliberately false and perjured evidence; the whole performance a sordid affair." These were some of the remarks made by Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay on Thursday dismissing the petition challenging the election of a City Father elected from the "E" Ward in the last Municipal Election.

DESIGNING PERSON BEHIND SCENES

The petition was filed by one Ramchandra Hamond and another man both of whom were registered voters from the "E" Ward. They alleged that the agents and workers of Mr. S. B. Avar who was declared elected from the "E" Ward in the last Municipal election impersonated voters within the knowledge, consent and connivance of Mr. Avar and used certain other illegal practices in procuring and registering votes. They, therefore, prayed that the election of Mr. Avar should be set aside.

DIFFICULT TO BELIEVE.

The Judge found that it was difficult to believe the evidence of the pititioner that he saw certain irregularities being practised, but he did not complain to the polling official nor did he inform Mr. Parulekar, another candidate for whom he was working on the day of election. Even if he had not the courage to protest himself, he should have, at least, drawn the attention of Mr. Parulekar to it. But he admitted that he dwid nothing. It was difficult to believe that having noticed the tutoring of voters, he would keep quiet or raise no protest."

"BOY PERJURER"

The petitioner made no allegations against Mr. Avar personally in the petition, but on the second day of the hearing, attempt was made with a vengeance to prove the complicity of Mr. Avar, in the alleged impersonations and other irregularities. A witness, Dasrath Raipell was called who was a boy not yet out of his teen. He stepped into the witness box to say that he was a worker for Mr Avar a fact which was stoutly denied by Mr. Avar and his agents. This witness stated that Mr. Avar asked him to impersonate for voter No. 4495 whose name was Narsayya Shivlinga. The witness alleged that he obtained voting paper for that number and put it in Mr. Avar's ballot box with the symbol of a watch. It took some time to trace the counterpart from the ballot box, but it transpired that the particular paper was not found in the box of Mr. Avar.

This witness in the opinion of the Judge on his own evidence was a perjurer and he had conclusively proved in the court that he was a purjurer. The Judge thought that further comment on his evidence was needless. The Judge also disbelieved the evidence of two other witnesses.

WOMAN'S NUMBER.

Finally a witness was called by name Hanmanta Hirappa who was a man of substance, but to say the least about him, he was not favourably inclined in regard to Mr Avar's candidature. He alleged that when he went to the polling booth to register his vote, Mr Ghanta, an agent for the respondent suggested to him that he should impersonate for voter No. 1540 whose vote was unregistered. In fact that was the number of a woman voter. This witness further alleged that Mr. Ghanta offered that he should take with him some voting papers in the ballot chamber and put them in Mr. Avar's box.

PRIME MOVER IN CAMPAIGN.

This witness, in the opinion of the Judge, was decidedly one of the four persons who went to the press to place the order for printing 2000 handbills which was one of the series of leaflets distributed in the locality. All the leaflets were nothing but a part of a campaign of vilification of Mr. Avar undertaken by his opponents and there was not the slightest doubt that Hanmanta was the prime mover in that campaign. A reference to these leaflets made it clear that Mr. Avar or any of his agents or workers who must have known the part of this witness in the campaign would be the last persons to ask this witness to impersonate or to ask him to take papers with him and put them in Mr. Avar's box.

"UNRELIABLE AND MICHIEVOUS"

This evidence of Hanmanta in the opinion of the Judge was on the face of it absurd, thoroughly unreliable and mischievous."

Referring to the allegations made against Mr. Avar, the Judge said that they were reckless and were brought forward without any substantial evidence to support them. In fact, they were entirely without foundation. Mr. Avar was furtunate in getting agents like Mr. Ramchandra Ghanta, Mr. R. Jilkar and Mr. S. L. Silam all of whom were landed proprietors and building contractors and the last named was a member of the Corporation for ten years.

ALL RIGHT WITH ELECTION

Considering the evidence of the polling officer the Judge held that there was no complaint of any impersonation made to him on the day of election. The election was conducted properly and according to the rules laid down for the purpose.

Concluding the judge observed "on a careful examination of the evidence I find that the petitioner is a dummy if not a puppet put forward by some designing and evil minded person working from behind the scenes who had not the courage to come forward and to face the music. The generality of witnesses whose services were requisitioned by the petitioner were got up and tutored witnesses.

"SORDID AFFAIR"

"It is no doubt true that in these days of democracy the election tribunal has got to be careful in closely investigating election petitions for the purpose of ensuring the purity of elections. But the present procedure appears to me as disfigured by deliberately false and perjured evidence and the whole performance appears to be a sordid affair. I find that the respondent is not guilty of having abetted any person to impersonate a genuine voter and that he had no knowledge of any such impersonation. Nor was any such impersonation done by any of his agents within his knowledge, consent or connivance. I further find that neither the respondent nor any of his agents is guilty of any illegal practice in procuring or registering votes and I, therefore, declare his election valid and dismiss the petition."

Mr. Davar on behalf of the respondent applied for costs, but as the question about the scale could not be decided immediately it was adjourned till Monday.

NEED FOR INQUIRY INTO WORKING OF NEW TAXES

Mr. Taylor Favours Imperial Preference

NEW DELHI, April 14.

Mr. Roberson Taylor, retiring Chairman of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, made an exhaustive and interesting review of the economic situation prevailing in the country. He referred of the fall in prices which he said had been greater for raw products than manufactured articles. Owing to this, combined with the fall in the price of silver, trade had suffered. He said taxation would further intensify contraction in trade. Taxes and surcharges once made seldom disappeared. He expressed the hope that Government would soon appoint a Committee to examine the working of the new taxation as was demanded by the Legislative Assembly, and would further explore avenues of economy in expenditure.

Alluding to the Ottawa Conference, Mr. Taylor expressed the hope that India's representatives would secure Imperial Preference and bring about reciprocal agreements.

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A 4561

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WANTED—ACTIVE INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for Bombay, Central India, Rajputana, Central Provinces, everywhere on very liberal terms excellent opportunity to workers. Apply MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Fort, Bombay.
A R 7010

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TO LET at Santacruz, CHEAPEST RENT. Shed 92' x 25' besides 8 rooms each 10' x 12' sight alluring with spacious well and compound 8000 sq. yds. excellent for factory. Apply Box No. 1478 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R7020.

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TO BE SOLD—A RUNNING CONCERN of SWADESHI STORES. Good locality. Owner intends to retire. Write to Box No. 1476, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R7007

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ITELA BLADES are of highest quality Steel and yet cheap Each piece guaranteed to give over 6 shaves. Reliable Agents wanted. ITALIA CO., Bombay. 3
T R 7011

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GENTLEMAN shortly leaving Bombay, offers his finest RADIO-SET with beautiful Loud-Speaker. Dozens of foreign stations. Only those who can pay for quality need apply Box No. 1480, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R 7029

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0.
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0.
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0.

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of liquid Chlorine required by the Municipality during the year 1932-33 are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before FRIDAY, the 22nd April, 1932.

Each tender must be accompanied by Rs. 50/- as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

Further particulars and specifications can be had from the Municipal Engineer's Office.

(Sd.) TRIBHOVANDAS S. THAKKAR.
Chief Officer.
Surat Borough Municipality.
SURAT.

Surat, Municipal Office,
Dated 11-4-32. 4719

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

"MOHARRAM" FESTIVAL.

IN VIEW of the approaching "MOHARRAM" festival the public are hereby warned against the erection of mandaps or booths on Public Streets, without permission, as it constitutes an offence under the Municipal Act and renders the persons responsible for the erection, liable to prosecution.

Persons desiring permission to erect mandaps on any street, should, therefore, apply to the undersigned, when permission will be granted wherever possible, free of charge, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) That a written application is made.
(2) That the person applying guarantees to make good any damage done to the street.

H. K. KRIPALANI.
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices
Bombay, 13th April, 1932.
4725

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. Shrinivas Rango Naik, of Bijapur has agreed with my client for the absolute sale to him of the piece of land admeasuring 2248 square yards or thereabouts, being Final Plot No. 2 of the Town Planning Scheme No. 2 of Andheri, together with the structure and privies standing thereon, and free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, or estate in the said piece of land by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, attachment, maintenance mortgage, partnership, possession, sale, share, trust wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned Advocate for the Purchaser, at his Office in "Vasant Niwas Building, at Andheri Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated, 14th April, 1932.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court.
4720.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned C. J. Shah and Co. and Philip Guido and carrying on business as the sole Distributors of the Typewriters manufactured by L. C. Smith & Corona Typewriters Inc. in the firm name and style of C. J. Shah & Co., has been DISSOLVED on the 6th April, 1932, and that C. J. Shah & Co., are carrying on business on their own account from the 7th April, 1932, in the said firm name and style of C. J. Shah & Co.

C. J. SHAH & CO.
14th April 1932.
4721.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between our clients Mr. JAFFERBHOY HASSANALLY BAJ, Mr. FIDAHUSSEIN HASSANALLY BAJ and Mr. SALEBHOY HASSANALLY BAJ, carrying on business in mercery boots and shoes materials and leather goods under the style or firm of Messrs. Aliadin Moosaji Baj has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 6th day of April, 1932, so far as concerns the said Mr. Salebhoy Hassanally Baj who retires from the said firm.

All debts due to and owing by the late firm will be received and paid respectively by the said Mr. Jafferbhoy Hassanally Baj and Mr. Fidahussein Hassanally Baj who will continue to carry on the said business in partnership under the same style or firm of Messrs. Alladin Moosaji Baj.

Dated, Bombay, this 14th day of April, 1932.

DALLAS & CO.
Attorneys for Messrs. Jafferbhoy Hassanally Baj, Fidahussein Hassanally Baj and Salebhoy Hassanally Baj.
4724

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 516 of 1913.

Re: RAI BAHADUR SHRIKISONDAS NARANDAS of Delhi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Delhi and carrying on business as Banker Mill Agent, Contractor and Commission Agent at Delhi under the name and firm of Lala Bakshi Ram Mohanlal, at Farrukhabad under the name and firm of Mathradas Mohanlal, at Cawnpore under the name and firm of Mathradas Satnarayan and at Bombay under the name and firm of Mathradas Sadanand and at various other places, Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is intended to declare a SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND in the above estate.

Creditors, who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. If they fail to do so, their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a final dividend in the said estate without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the said estate in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, even if they have been previously notified. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. On expiry of the said period, the assets in the above estate will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay this 6th day of April, 1932.

P. B. MALABARI.
Official Assignee of Bombay.
Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.
4674.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. Bennett & Co., will on SUNDAY the 17th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Bahistan," 3rd floor, Wodehouse Road, opp. Colaba Post Office valuable dining, drawing and Bedroom furniture belonging to Major Hamilton Miller.

Catalogues are published and furniture is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. VORA & CO.
Telephone No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE (TO-DAY), FRIDAY, at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) of Dining, Drawing and Bed Room Furniture, Gramophone, Show Cases, etc. at Chowpatty Sea Face, next to Vianelli's Restaurant.

VORA & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 19th April, 1932, at 2 P.M. in the Liquor Shed (Sale Warehouse) at Alexandra Docks, the following goods:—

4 cases Alabastar Works: Medicine, Tooth-paste, Personal effects, Rasins, Kirin Beer, Bicarbonate of Soda, Iron, Steel Circles, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.
AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY—At Fergusson Road on TUESDAY, the 26th April, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the property under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay as the Guardian of the property of the minor Hasham Tar Mahomed Haji Aboo and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent Order, dated the 12th October, 1931, made in the matter of the Guardians and Wards Act and in the matter of the said minor.

All that piece of land admeasuring about 716 7/8 square yards together with the building thereon situate at and fronting Fergusson Road bearing Collector's old No. 179, New No. B 12114 and New Survey No. 1|2813 and 1|2314 and Cadastral Survey No. 149 (part) of Lower Parel Division and Municipal Ward (South) No. 2099 (4) and Street No. 1095 (c).

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Dabholkar and Jeshtaram, No. 80, Esplanade Road, Attorneys for the Court Receiver or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

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Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
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New BONUS per thousand per Annum
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Re. Agency and other particulars. Please apply
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TO-DAY MATINEE At 2-45 P.M.
Sagar Movietone's Musical Drama
Narsimha Mehto
Gujarati Talkie
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MOHAN LALAJI, Miss JAMNA
Miss KHATUN and others
DAILY 5-15, 8 and 10-30 P.M.
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Commencing from TO-MORROW!
SPECIAL ID-PROGRAMME
SAROJ'S 100 PER CENT TALKIE OF DISTINCTION
IN HINDI
GUL-BAKAVALI
WITH
Ashrafkhan and Zebunissa
BEST SINGING & EXCELLENT DANCING
GLOBE-TALKIES SANDHURST ROAD.
Coming Shortly:—Madan's "ALI-BABA."

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
FRANKENSTEIN
THE MAN WHO MADE A MONSTER.
with
COLIN CLIVE
BORIS CARLOFF
JOHN BOLES
MAE CLARKE
This tale of a monster who looked like a man....conceived in madness....built with love!

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10
FOR THE DEFENCE
with
WILLIAM POWELL
KAY FRANCIS
A smashing drama of love versus the law.

THIRD TRIUMPHANT WEEK!
Unique Opportunity
DON'T FAIL TO SEE KRISHNA-TONE'S
Mighty Devotional Hindi Talkie:
BHAKTA-PRAHLAD
with HYDERSHA; Miss NILAM and KUMAR MUKUND.
Daily Shows: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 P.M.
Extra Show on Saturday; Sunday and on Holidays at 3 P.M.
Krishna Cinema
(DUBASH THEATRE),
New Charni Road

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1 Year. Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year, Rs. 10. V.P. As. 5. Send copy of Horroscope for time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age. GANDHI JOTISH NILAYAM, Tiruttani, S. India.

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Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	5 April
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*Hiyeiza Maru	4614	18 Apr	28 April.
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@30 Apr.
*Tokiwa Maru	5339	1 May	15 May
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	@16 May
Haruna ,,	10500	.....	@ 30 May
*Calcutta Maru	5339	18 May	1 June
x Iyo ,,	5962	30 May	13 June

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(a) From Colombo.

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Hakone Maru	10510	11 May	28 May

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LAHORE.

HOW TO PRESERVE MEMORY OF DEAD

Elocution Competition

An oral Elocution Examination in Gujarati will be held on Sunday (24th July 1932) from 9 to 11 a. m. (S. T.) in the Sir Jemsedji Jeejibhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution (209, Hornby Road, Fort, on the following subject:+

"How to preserve the memory of the deceased persons. Give reasons and explain the necessity and our duty to do so, showing how that duty can be performed, and what benefits and advantages arise therefrom in accordance with the tenets of the Zoroastrian Religion.

Two prizes will be given for Rs. 30 each to the first male and female student, and for Rs. 20 each to the second male and female student.

Those desiring to compete for the above Elocution Examination should apply to the Hon. Secretary, Society for the Promotion of Zoroastrian Religions Education and knowledge, through their College Principals 15 days before the date of the examination.

PARSI SWADESHI BAZAR.

To-morrow (Ram Navmi Day) and Saturday, there will be a Swadeshi Bazar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya from 4 to 8 p.m. when there will be a special display of Saris, Khadi, Cotton and Silk at the Ladies' Stall, and when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. Rao will attend the function.

GIRNI KAMGAR UNION.

A meeting of the members of the Managing Committee of the Girni Kamgar Union will be held on Friday, April 15, at 2 p. m. shap in the Union's Office.

RAIN IN MALABAR

Thundershowers Likely In Deccan

POONA, April 14.

The unsettled conditions off the Coromandel Coast persist there and have again caused nearly general thunderstorm and rain in Malabar and a few falls in South-east Madras. The weather is becoming unsettled in the Andaman Sea and local rain has fallen in Lower Burma with a few falls in Upper Burma. A scattered thunderstorm and rain also occurred in Assam, South Bengal, East Central Provinces and Deccan. Temperature continues markedly above normal along the North-West Frontier.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Amherst four inches; Yamethin two; Tavoy, and Diamond Island one and a half; Bassein and Gwa a quarter; Narayanganj two; Sibsagar, Tezpur, and Cox's Bazar one and a half; Jessore one; Dibdugarh, and Chittagaong a quarter Jagadalpur a half; Gadag, Calicut and Madura one; Hanamkonda, Cochin, Trivandrum and Trichinopoly a half; and Mangalore and Cuddalore a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in Bengal, Assam, Upper Burma, Arawan and Pegu and local falls will continue in Tenasserim, Southeast Madras and Malabar. Scottered thundershowers are again likely in South Deccan and may extend in North Madras Coast.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. of 14-4-1932.

Change of 8 a. m. barometer in past 24 hours —.034.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 82.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 77.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.4 degrees (1.1 above normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.0 degrees 3.5 above normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a. m. 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a. m. SW

Velocity of wind at 8 a. m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 142 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy 10 6.

Weather remarks: — Variable sky.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 14-4-1932.

At 8—7 a. m. local time (8-46 a. m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.4 deg. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.05 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.34 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of the instrument above mean sea level.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.
INDIAN CALENDAR.
Hindu—Chaitra Sud 9, 1988.
Parsi—Avan 10, 1301.
Muslim Zilnij 8, 1350.
Sunrise: 6h. 21m.
Sunset: 6h 56m.
Highside: 6-07, 9-40.
Lowtide: 1-30, 12-36.
Ramnavami: Hindu Holiday.
Banks closed.

SATURDAY.
S.S. "Maloja" with homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.
SUNDAY.
Bakri Id.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon Selection of Gramophone Records; 7 p.m. Instrumental Music by Mahomed Khan (Surbahar Solo) and M Husni (Egyptian Dance Music); 9 p.m. News in Hindi New York Opening and Liverpool Closing Rates.

PARSI SWADESHI BAZAR:—There will be a Parsi Swadeshi Bazar to-day (Friday) and to-morrow at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall from 4 to 8 p.m.

RAMA NAVAMI AT JOGESHWARI:—Shri Rameshwar Mandir at Jogeshwari will observe the Rama Navami festival to-day (Friday) with a full programme from 10 a.m. to 10.30 p.m. including a Hari Kirtan and a palaki procession in the evening.

SWADESHI BAZAR AT BANDRA: — Ram-Jayanti Swadesi Bazar will be held at Bandra to-day (Friday) from 3 p.m. to 9 p.m. in New Patker's Blocks, Turner Road. No admission fees are charged. A music programme has also been arranged at 8 p.m., when Miss Lakdawala will give selected songs.

RAM-KATHA:—On account of Ramnavmi Pandit Shri Gorgopalji will recite Ram-Katha, to-day (Friday) with music, at 8-30 p.m. at Satsang Bhawan Nemani Wadi Thakurdwar Road.

A BENEFIT SHOW:—The Management of the Capitol Cinema will give a benefit show in aid of the Hospital Maintenance Fund at the Capitol Cinema to-day (Friday) at 10-00 p.m. under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Sykes.

LALITKALA SANGIT VIDYALAYA:—The opening ceremony of this Vidyalaya will be celebrated under the auspices of Dr. Bhajekar to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. in the Vidyalaya. There will be a concert of Music and singing of Mr. Shankerrao Kapaleshwari and Miss Padmavati on that occasion.

FOUND.
A. G. I. P. Railway Season Ticket No. 275 for one month ending 19-4-32 between Byculla or Rey Road and Bombay has been found. The owner may take delivery of the same from the office of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, at 139, Medows Street, Fort, between the hours of 3-30 and 5-30 p.m. on week days.

THE OPENING OF THE BRANCH OFFICE AT BOMBAY
of the
Metropolitan Insurance Company, Limited.
OF CALCUTTA
was done yesterday, the first day of the Bengalee year, at 371, Hornby Road, Fort. Mr. U. N. BASU is in charge of the Branch Office as District Manager. The Company has broken the records of all Indian Insurance Companies so far as the first year's business is concerned. We wish Company's success all round.

SIKH PRESIDENT JAILED

Refused To Report Himself

COMPLAINT IN COURT AGAINST POLICE

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The orange-shirts of four volunteers, who were arrested yesterday, were removed by the police, and the volunteers had to remain half-naked in the lock-up.

These allegations were made to-day before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, by Sirdar Thaman Singh, President of the 23rd Emergency Council.

The Magistrate promised to look into the matter and remarked, "I will see that it does not occur hereafter. If you like you can make a complaint."

Thaman Singh was charged under Section 21 of Ordinance II, for violating the Police Commissioner's order asking him among other things to report himself to the police.

The accused was arrested yesterday evening at Jhaveri Bazar.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300/-.

UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATION.

Thaman Singh was an accused in the next case as well.

The Magistrate stated that he was under the impression that the second charge against the accused had been withdrawn.

The police prosecutor suggested that a concurrent sentence might be given.

Thaman Singh, along with six others, was then charged with assisting the operations of an unlawful association and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50/-.

Four more persons arrested yesterday were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50/-.

REMANDED TO GAOL CUSTODY

Six persons arrested at Chowpati yesterday for holding a flag salutation in connection with the Jallianwalla Baug Day, were remanded to gaol custody till April 20 by Mr. J. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum to-day.

FOR DISOBEYING POLICE NOTICE

Two Hindu merchants were arrested by the Princess Street police on Thursday evening for failing to report themselves to the police.

The arrested persons were served with a notice by the Commissioner of Police under the Emergency Powers Ordinance asking them to report themselves to the police. They failed to comply with the terms of the order, and were consequently arrested.

ORGY OF GOALS

Aga Khan Hockey

GYMKHANA OUTPLAYED

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The B. B. & C. I. Ry. by beating the Bombay Gymkhana "A" by six goals to nil, to-day, showed to better advantage than their earlier encounters. They looked in fine fettle and carried everything before them from the initial bully-off.

Muller opened the score for them in the second minute. Two minutes later Willis got past the Gymkhana goal for them. After that, though the Railwaymen were continually pressing, they could not score for another quarter of an hour when Millan dashed from the wing with a wallop to give them their third goal. Only five minutes later Page scored another from a short "corner" and the matters stayed there for the interval.

In the fourth minute after the interval Willis scored a splendid one-man goal dashing from the centre of the field to beat the goalie who had come out halfway in the circle. After that the game was even, Summerhays working hard for the Gymkhana. Leach, in the Railway goal, made two fine saves during this period. In the 25th minute after the interval the Railwaymen again scored through Muller to bring their tag to six.

Line-ups:—

B. B. & C. I. Ry:—Leach; Carr, Kelly; Page, Siqueira, Reuben; Sullivan, Millan, Muller, Willis Gonsalves.

Bombay Gymkhana "A":—Brunt; Ransford, Garnett; Mc. Cann, Bourke, Greer; Thomas, Hopkins, Summerhays, Reed Lane.

Umpires:—Turner and Fidgett.

Result:—

B. B. & C. I. RY. 6 goals.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "A" nil.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

5-30 p.m. Ajmere Loco vs. Kirkee United.

S. S. BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION

Nirmal Vana Training Camp

ALLAHABAD, Apr. 12.

The organising Commissioner, Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association, Allahabad writes:—

"Last summer we had near Rishikesh a six weeks' training class for boys together with a class for scoutmasters for intensive training. So far as we can judge as also from the remarks of distinguished visitors to our last camp, we venture to think that it was a success and that those who attended it went back with some substantial improvement, not only physical but also mental and moral. This year again we have been receiving enquiries about a similar camp from parents and guardians, who are not only willing to send their own children but also to get their friends and relatives to do the same. The National Headquarters of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association has, therefore, decided to hold a training class for boys at some cool place in the hills, where they will not only be safe from the heat of the plains but also be in the midst of beautiful natural surroundings.

"The syllabus of training will include instruction in elementary music, physical exercises with and without music, and general school work besides scouting, sanitation and hygiene. The class will begin on the 20th May and will continue up to the 30th June. Distinguished educationists, scouters and physical culturists are expected to take part in conducting the class. Several suitable sites for the camp are in view, and as soon as one is decided upon, intimation will be sent to the intending campers quite a good time in advance.

CAMP FEE.

"All the campers will be requested to meet at a particular place, where the camp officer will formally take charge of them and lead them to the camping place. The camp fee per head will be Rs. 30, which will include charges for meals and 'Nashta' and other incidental requirements. This amount will be over and above the expenses incurred by individual boys in reaching the meeting place and in going back to their homes after the camp is over.

"Mr. D. L. Ananda Rao, Provincial Organising Commissioner, J. P. will be in general charge of the camp and Pandit Ram Narain Misra, District Scout Commissioner, Headmaster, Central Hindu High School, Benares will, as last year, be there to give us the benefit of his educational experiences in India and abroad. Those who intend sending their children to the camp are requested to correspond with the Camp Director, Nirmal Vana Boys' Camp, 1, Katra Road, Allahabad."

AMERICAN COTTON

Consumption 489,000 Bales

NEW YORK, April 14.

The Government Bureau estimates the consumption of American Cotton during the month of March at 489,030 bales. Yesterday the Garside Cotton service —New York—stated "We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton in March at 489,000 bales. The average consumption per working day during the month just, indicated was 19,600 bales."

KNIFE-AND-NAILS IN "ASSAULT"

"Intrigues" Alleged In Women's Quarrel

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Dressed in an attractive yellow sari Mrs. Piroja D. Engineer entered the witness-box and gave evidence before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, in the case in which she had charged three Pariso women with assault and causing hurt.

The names of the accused are: Kuvarbai, Tehemina, Vajifdar and Dassibai Shavakshaw.

Mrs. Engineer, in evidence stated that she was living with her husband at Santoke Building, Dhobi Talao, and the third accused was residing on the ground floor. The first and second accused were friends of the third accused who owed a sum of Rs. 50 which Mrs. Engineer demanded sometime back. The third accused, she said, therefore instigated the other two accused to make false allegations against her.

CONCERTED RUSH.

Witness, continuing, said that she was sitting in a room on the ground floor of the building at about 5-30 p.m. on March 29, when the accused went there and used abusive words. All of them rushed at her. The first accused who is an old woman, had also a penknife in her hand. The accused dragged her by her sari and the first two accused scratched her with their nails. In the scuffle that ensued her gold chain was broken produced in Court.

INTRIGUES.

Defence Counsel wanted to know from complainant whether the second accused was carrying on intrigues with her husband.

The magistrate objected to this question as complainant had not made any such allegations. After some discussion the Magistrate, however, allowed the question and complainant stated that she did suspected that the second accused was carrying on intrigues with her husband.

The magistrate acquitted the third accused and framed charges of insult and causing hurt against the first and second accused.

Mr. Vijayakar appeared for complainant while accused were defended by Mr. Nadir, A. Engineer, Advocate.

The case was then postponed to April 21.

ASSAULTING PUBLIC SERVANT ON DUTY

Two Persons Fined

Azrilenko said to be a Russian Jew and Alexander Page were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 125 each or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay on Thursday.

The accused were charged under section 225 I.P.C. for rescuing arrested persons from lawful custody and assaulting a public servant while in the discharge of his duty.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The police case was that on March 31 a police constable arrested two Mussalmans for being disorderly on Outram Road near Menkwa Building as they were assaulting a Hindu. The police constable happened to be present on the scene and put the two assailants under arrest. Just when the arrest took place accused Azrilenko and his contractor Alexander Page came out on the road and rescued the two assailants from the custody of the police constable as the two assailants were the servants of Alexander who was working for Azrilenko. The sepoy was roughly handled by both the accused. Police instituted inquiries and Sub-Inspector Parab attached to the Esplanade Police Station arrested the accused.

The Magistrate on hearing the case remarked that the prosecution case was amply proved but he discharged the accused in the charge under section 353 I. P. C. as it was only a technical offence. He found them guilty under section 225 I.P.C. and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 125 or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The "Chronicle")

T. T. ON LONDON.
New York, April 14.

Previous Closing	3.79 1|4
To-day's Closing	3.77 1|2

T.T. ON NEW YORK.
London, April 14.

Previous Closing	3.78 3|8
To-day's Opening	3.77 1|4
To-day's Closing	3.77 1|2

MOTOR VICTIM ROLLING LIKE "A BUNDLE OF RAGS"

Barrister Narrates Story Of Queen's Road Accident

BOMBAY, Thursday.

How a pedestrian was run over by a motor car and dragged to a distance of about 43 feet before he was killed was narrated at the coroner's court to-day. The car (No. Bom. X8191) belonged to Sarda Film Company. It was driven in a rash and negligent manner by Jiva Hari' While trying to escape after the incident, the car received a knock-down into bye-lane. It was then spotted by a Barrister who was chasing it in his own car. The victim of the accident was Mulchand Harkisandas, a Hindu accountant, aged 55, in the employ of the Indian Engineering Supply Company.

Mr. Bhagwandas Maganbhai, General Manager of the Indian Engineering Supply Company in his evidence, said that the deceased did not come to office yesterday. In the evening he learnt that the deceased was killed by a motor car.

(THE CHASE)

Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, barat-law, in his evidence, said that yesterday at about 1 p.m. he was going in his car along Queen's Road from Church Gate towards Marine Lines. He noticed something like a bundle of rags coming out of the back wheels of a car, which was 100 yards ahead of his. When he approached the bundle, he noticed that it was a man. As the car did not stop, he followed it into 1st Marine street and then upto the old Thobi Talao. Seeing that the car had gone into Girgaum Road, and was turning into a lane on the right, he went via Kalbadevi Road and came in front of that car. When the car stopped, the driver appeared to be very agitated. He took the driver with him to the spot. The driver did not slacken the speed of the car at all.

Mr. Rustomji Nowroji Mistry an Engineer in General Electric Co., another eye-witness, said that he was going on his motor bike along Queen's Road. He noticed the deceased rolling underneath the car for a short while. He tried in vain to give first aid to the deceased, who was unconscious. He reported to a police officer, what had happened.

To the court, he replied that the road was quite clear at that time.

The police inspector, motor vehicle department, said that the radiator was smashed and the hand and front brakes of the car were useless.

The medical report stated that the skull of the deceased was fractured at the base, all the ribs were broken the lungs and heart were crushed, and both the bones of the right leg were fractured.

The Jury returned a verdict of death caused by the fracture of the skull and ribs, due to the deceased having been knocked down and run over on Queen's Road by a motor car which the suspect was driving in a rash and negligent manner.

SHAMDASANI TO PAY PART OF COSTS

High Court Dismisses Appeal

BOMBAY, Thursday

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court dismissed the appeal of Mr. P. D. Shamdasani against the judgment of Mr. Justice Rangnekar dismissing his suit against the Central Bank.

The plaintiff claimed a declaration that the balance sheets issued by the Bank for 1923-24 were invalid. He alleged that the balance sheets did not exhibit a true and correct account of the company's affairs at the material dates, and were not drawn up in conformity with the law; that the dividends and bonus were paid and proposed to be paid otherwise than out of the profits, and that about Rs. 50 lakhs worth of assets acquired from the Tata Industrial Bank had not been accounted for.

APPEAL AGAINST DISMISSAL.

The suit was tried in the first instance by Mr. Justice Kania who dismissed it in August 1931.

Against this judgment, Mr. Shamdasani filed the present appeal.

Mr. Shamdasani appeared in person.

The Advocate General and Messrs B. J. Desai, V. F. Taraporevala and M. L. Maneksha appeared on behalf of the defendant Bank.

After arguing for nine hours on the previous two days, Mr. Shamdasani continued his address for some time on Thursday.

APPEAL DISMISSED

Their lordships without calling upon the Bank's counsel to reply dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Shamdasani was directed to pay a part of the Bank's costs, viz. general cost of the action and of three issues only, and the cost of one counsel.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau. 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
MAY.
New York, April 14.

Previous Closing Rate	6.18
To-day's Opening Rate	6.25
Difference	+.07
To-day's Closing	6.29
Difference	+.11

Broach Expectation.

April-May (New)	191
July-August	199-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
MAY.
Liverpool, April 14.

Previous Closing Rate	4.66
To-day's Opening Rate	4.64
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	4.58
Difference	—.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET.
LONDON, April 14.

Silver Ready	16-1|2
Lower	—2 annas
Silver Forward	16-9|16
Lower	—2 annas

Market.—India sold.

BOMBAY MARKET.
Bombay, April 14.

Silver Spot	53-3-0
Silver Chaitra	53-3-0
Gold Spot	26-2-0
Gold Chaitra	26-3-0

RAILWAY OFFICIALS THRONG COURT

Public Interest In Horniman's Case

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Court of the Third Presidency Magistracy was crowded with officers of the G. I. P. Railway Company this morning when the case was mentioned in which the G. I. P. Railway Company seek to recover from Mr. B. G. Horniman Rs. 42-11 difference in first and second class fare from Bombay to Delhi and Rs. 6 excess penalty for travelling in a class higher than that for which he had taken a ticket on July 9, 1931.

It will be remembered the case was transferred from the file of the Honorary Magistrates to that of Mr. Khandalawalla, Second Presidency Magistrate, as it was stated that the defendant was contesting the claim in the public interest and points of law were involved.

Mr. Horniman appeared in person, as his counsel, Mr. M. K. Azad was engaged in a case at Thana Sessions.

EVIDENCE.

The Magistrate remarked that he believed there must be some very interesting case at Thana as he had an application from another counsel that morning to adjourn a case as he was engaged at Thana. "Everyone," he said, "is going to Thana and we get neglected here."

Mr. Horniman said he was ready to go on with the case and conduct his own defence. He would have the assistance of Mr. Chattrapati and Mr. Bhide.

The Magistrate, however, said there were several part-heard cases in the list and it was doubtful whether this case would be reached to-day. He would give an adjournment if Mr. Horniman wanted it.

Mr. Horniman said he would in any case have to ask for an adjournment after the other side had called their witnesses, as he had only been able to ascertain the name of one of his witnesses, a railway official, that morning and he wanted to apply for a summons for that and other witnesses.

It was then arranged that the case would be taken on the 28th instant.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, April 14.

Jute shares opened steady but eased off as the session progressed. Coals were dull in the absence of much business. Teas were unchanged. The miscellaneous section showed no change except that sugar shares were a shade steadier. Government securities were firmer. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities.—3 1\|2 per cent paper 61-2, 4 per cent loan 1960\|70 07-12, 5 per cent Loan 1945\|55 98-14, ditto 1929\|47 90, 6 per cent U. P. Bonds 1921\|41 102-14, 6 1\|2 per cent Punjab Bonds 1923\|33 101-6.

Banks—Imperial Bank fully paid 1006-8.

Cottons.—Kesoram 3-1, New Victoria ordy. 1-10.

Coals.—Bengal 215, Burra Dhemo 5-4, Burrakur 9-12.

Jutes.—Alexandra 160, Clive 19, Empire 33, Howrah 31-12, Hukumchand pref. 102, Kinnison 533, Champdany 99, Dalhousie 289-8, Kamarhatty 318, National 16-10, Standard 237-8.

Miscellaneous.United Provinces Electric 93, Indian Galvanising 7-8, Indian Iron and Steel 3-10, B. I. Corporation ordy. 0-13-0 ditto pref. 47, Calcutta Tramways ordy. 7-4 cum. div., Madan Theatres, 1-9, Titaghur paper pref. Rs. 100, paid up Rs. 109, Cawnpore 24-8, Carew and Co. 14, Murree Brewery 100, New Savan 14-1, Samastipore 14-12, Patrakilla tea ordy. 400.

Debentures.—4 per cent 1909\|1939 Calcutta Municipal Debentures 82-8, 6 1\|2 per cent 1931\|61 Great Eastern Hotels debentures 100-8.—A.P.

BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE. **THE CAPITOL.** TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
ROBERT MONTGOMERY in
M. G. M's Drama with Dialogue By P. G. WODEHOUSE
THE MAN IN POSSESSION
with CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD
—BENEFIT SHOW TO-NIGHT AT 10 P.M.—
The Entire Proceeds of the 10 P.M. Show To-day will go to the Hospital Maintenance Fund
LADY SYKES WILL PRESIDE
COME & HELP A GOOD CAUSE!

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 4 P.M.
THE RIALTO
LAST DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
RAMON NOVARRO
IN THE PICTURE WHICH SHOWS YOU INDIA THROUGH HOLLYWOOD'S EYES!
SON of INDIA
WITH A NOTABLE CAST
TO-MORROW
EAST is WEST
with
LUPE VELEZ
LEW AYRES

PATHE CINEMA.
The Coolest Theatre in Town.
SPECIAL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
3-30, 6-30 & 10.
FLORENZ ZIEGFELD & SAMUEL GOLDWYN
PRESENT
EDDIE CANTOR
in
WHOOPEE
WHOOPEE
WHOOPEE
The greatest picture of all time.
Glittering, Colourful, melodic, dramatic, spectacular and stupendous screen triumph that marks a new entertainment altitude in the swift, super-dynamic history of the sound screen.
ALL TECHNICOLOUR
A UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE
You don't know what a good time is until you have seen this hilarious splurge into comediana with the kings and queens of good cheer riding high wide and handsome to the merriest capers ever seen on the stage or screen. Flo Ziegfeld, genius of the theatre, and Samuel Goldwyn, genius of the screen, have combined to make the supreme comedy triumph of the year.
DAZZLING! DARING! DELIGHTFUL!!
That's
WHOOPEE
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
contains full and exclusive picture of
THE GRAND NATIONAL
Book your seats early at Roses or the Theatre—Phone No. 41561.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1932.

NO FOOLING THEM

A new "dramatic turn," we are told, has been given to the Irish situation by the "unexpected" arrival of Viscount Craigavon, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, in London. Perhaps the arrival was not quite "unexpected". The Ulsterites in Ireland have evidently become concerned over the tactless handling of the "situation" by Mr. Thomas whose "dramatic" handling of it in the Commons perturbed the British Premier so much that he promptly put his Dominions Secretary under the tutelage of a special Cabinet Committee so that he would be relieved of the duty of playing the patriotic hero again before the mystified legislators at Westminister.

ANXIOUS ULSTER

Ulster considers that Mr. Thomas was guilty of using "unhappy phraseology" in a passage in his last note to President de Valera. President Wilson being dead, there is no international authority now available for consultation in the difficult task of drafting notes which should have the appearance of conveying much but also leave a convenient loophole of escape. Mr. Thomas was far too blunt to suit Ulster's purpose and Reuter understands that he will now assure the Ulsterites that the "national" Government of Britain has "no intention to use North Ireland as a pawn in the negotiations with the Free State." The statement may produce satisfaction in Belfast but will not allay the suspicion of far-seeing Ulster politicians that the Tory majority at Westminster and the British Imperialist Press do intend to use Ulster as a "pawn".

FUTILE THREATS

Whatever form the British Press manoeuvres to befool its own public on the Irish issue may take, Republican Ireland will neither be cowed nor fooled. All those threats of economic retaliation, all those warnings to the Irish residents in Britain that they will be classed as "aliens", if the Free State "drifts away" from the Commonwealth and all the tall talk of Irish "perfidy" will not avail Mr. Garvin and his Jingo Brotherhood. In a trenchant and exhaustive analysis of the situation in mail week Mr. De Valera declared that the "agreement" between the Cosgrave Government and the British Government in March 1926 was "kept secret for nine months". He said: "It has never been submitted for ratification to the Parliament of the Irish Free State. Even the late Government and its legal advisers hold that this agreement had no relation to, and is no authority for, the payment of the annuities to the British Debt Commissioners." It will be difficult for the Cosgrave Party to deny the truth of this statement nor do they find it easy, as the latest messages indicate, to rebut the Republican argument in regard to the Oath that its revision is purely a matter of "internal sovereign right."

THEIR OLD ENEMY

Mr. Lloyd George, it was announced only a few days ago, had retired from active politics. But it appears he can contribute to political controversy, when convenient. In a Press interview the Liberal ex-Premier asserts that "he refused to believe that the Irish people would perpetrate the folly of a quarrel over something which contained nothing of the essence of liberty." But the Irish people are better judges of what is the "essence of liberty" than the man who imposed the "Black and Tan" regime on them when he was the Premier of Britain. Of all people he ought to remember how the Irish consent to the Treaty was obtained.

AT PISTOL POINT

It is pertinent to recall that at the time the Treaty was signed, the "Daily Chronicle", a journal which Mr. Lloyd George controlled, quite frankly admitted that a threat of war was required to secure Irish signature to the Treaty. It stated:

> "Before the delegates separated for dinner, the Prime Minister (Mr. Lloyd George) made his final appeal. He made it clear that the draft before them was the last concession which any British Government could make. The issue now was the grim choice between acceptance and immediate war."

Is it conceivable that the Irish Republicans, having secured political supremacy in their land after an unforgettable period of persecution and humiliation, will consent to abide by a Treaty which was wrung out of a section of their countrymen who betrayed them, at the point of the pistol? On the question of the Oath and of the Annuities they will force Britain to yield, because they know how to fight for their cause and because they also know that the thinking minds in Britain do realise that theirs is a just cause.

The Only Way

It appears from a communique issued by the Government of India that the Consultative Committee of the R. T. Conference is not extinct as some people might have supposed but will be consulted by the Government in May on a variety of important questions including "roads, bridges, ferries etc." Besides this, the Committee is to be permitted to make suggestions on the reports of the other R. T. C. Committees such as the Federal Finance, Franchise, and States Committees. The recommendations of these three committees, together with the Consultative Committee's recommendations on those recommendations, will, it is stated, be passed on to another Committee, a Cabinet Committee, which will be expected to review all the R. T. Conference Committees' reports and formulate its own views for the acceptance of the next session of the Conference. The Consultative Committee, if it is not previously dissolved, may be consulted by the Cabinet Committee also. In any case, the Viceroy, it is reported, will take four months' leave to go to London and guide the Cabinet Committee's work.

Those who are uninitiated in the art of British diplomacy may ask what need there is for all these committees and whether there is any reality about them beyond the reality of their cost to the taxpayer. But it should be understood that all these Committees are essential to complete the work begun by the Simon Commission four years ago, the problem of Indian Self-Government being too complicated to admit of a speedy solution. The Government unfortunately for themselves have made their task infinitely more difficult than it is by throwing away the hard-won co-operation of the Congress. Without the assistance of recognised leaders of the people, Government are at their wits' end to know how precisely to lead their elaborate constitutional enquiry to a successful termination. It is a vain hope that what may be acceptable to themselves and to their unrepresentative committees will be acceptable to the bulk of the people.

Many persons even outside the Congress are getting tired of this unduly prolonged constitutional enquiry and the dilatory methods employed. As if to reassure such people a canard is being circulated by the Anglo-Indian Press that Sir Maurice Gwyer, said to be an eminent Parliamentary draftsman, who is with the Franchise Committee, has got a draft India Bill ready in his pocket and is only touching it up after consulting experts and authoritative bodies in India. The Bill will be presented straight to the Federal Structure Committee which is expected to meet in London early in the autumn and to give the Bill a final shape before presenting it to the Joint Committee of Parliament. Whatever may be the truth of this story, the more pertinent question is whether Parliament will perpetrate the blunder of enacting a Bill without the approval of the Congress. Any measure of that kind must mean the re-opening of the whole question after a short interval. There is but one way out of the present impasse and that is the way tried with success by Lord Irwin and discarded by his successor with disastrous results.

IS IT A DEAD LETTER?

Is the Sarda Act still on the statute book, or has it been abolished? From time to time we hear of cases where its provisions are deliberately broken, but the Government do not seem to care whether any one obeys these laws or not. When the author of "Mother India" carried on a virulent campaign against Indians, she praised the Services and the Government for their philanthropic and self-less services to this country in face of the opposition of Indians, who seemed to care nothing for their own social uplift. At that time the Sarda Bill was still on the anvil, but it was convenient for Miss Mayo to ignore its existence.

The Sarda Act itself was strongly opposed by the orthodox elements in all communities, but the forces of enlightenment triumphed and the measure was adopted by a large majority. Since then there have been many cases of infringement of its provisions. There was a case in Calcutta recently where a girl was married at the age of 14, and though the conviction of the father on an altogether wrong issue was quashed by the High Court, we have not heard of any steps having been taken by the Government against the delinquent. The High Court held that the girl who was now married was naturally under the guardianship of her husband, and for all practical purposes the matter ends there.

Either the Sarda Act is still operative or is a dead letter. The Government who professed neutrality in the Assembly on this question, cannot say that they are indifferent to it now, since it has become the law of the land and the authorities are always anxious to uphold law and order. The non-possumus attitude of the Government in regard to the Sarda Act is in strange contrast with the way they are administering the Ordinances. Some communities have openly defied the provisions of the Sarda Act and the Government have as openly condoned the offence. We can quite understand the anxiety not to interfere in social and religious customs which, though odious, have had almost the sanction of law for a long time. But 'sati' was abolished, in spite of the strenuous opposition of the forces of orthodoxy, and persons conniving at such criminal acts as the burning of widows are dealt with without mercy. Why then have the Government been so lax or lenient in the administration of the Sarda Act? The public have a right to know the position of the Government as matters cannot be allowed to drift. Prosecutions under the Act have been very few but defiance of the provisions has been common all over the country, without the Government raising a little finger in defence of the law. This attitude is most discouraging to social reformers and all those who are striving for such beneficial reforms.

If the Government are not serious about the Sarda Act, it is open to them to bring an amending Bill in the Assembly, and we have no doubt with the help of a tame and subservient majority they can get it through easily. There has been a suspicion in the minds of the public that the Government are generally apathetic towards questions of social reform. Whether such a suspicion is well-grounded or not, the general attitude of the Government must give rise to such doubts in the minds of Indians. The time has come for an official declaration in this matter. We can assure the Government they will always have the support of the enlightened members of the public in any strong measures they may take against offenders.

THIS "UNNATURAL AND UNMORAL" TREATY

Republican Ireland Determined To Assert Her Right To Freedom

(From Our Own Correspondent).

DUBLIN, March 30.

Not for many years has the National Commemoration of Ireland's dead been observed so universally, so fervently and by such vast concourses of people representative of all National organisations as on Sunday last. Particularly impressive was the spectacle of 20,000 people kneeling before the locked gates of a cemetery in Belfast, where the ceremonies were banned, while a priest led the Rosary in Irish: at Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin where Mr. Maurice Twomey addressed 10,000 people; at Stranorlar where 10,000 people with 12 bands marched in procession.

HUGE GATHERINGS

At Cork, Sligo, Waterford, Limerick, Drogheda, Dundalak and other centres the processions were of unprecedented dimensions. When the Rosary was said in Irish a crowd of over 20,000 fervently responded. The colours were then dipped, and as the trumpeters sounded the Last Post, the scene was unspeakably impressive. A number of beautiful wreaths were laid on the grave, including a magnificient floral cross inscribed "In memory of our comrades who fell—From the 1916 Club."

STAND BY THE DECLARATION

The Chairman, Mr. Con Lohane, read the Proclamation signed by the leaders, in declaration of the Irish Republic in 1916 and said that they were assembled there to express their determination to stand by it. Mr. Maurice Twomey, read a statement from the Council of the Irish Republican Army which recalled the fact that for a period the Irish people had been solidly ranged behind a Republican Administration, until in 1921 the British Government had detached from the national struggle many whom the people had learned to trust.

A WARNING

The statement went on: "The interests that all along had been hostile to the Irish Freedom movement used these individuals to seduce a section of the national forces and to bewilder the people." "The power of the Imperialists remains very active in our midst" continued the statement. "We feel it our duty to issue a warning that endeavours will be made to drive the new Ministry of Southern Ireland, step by step, into conflict with any movement which aims at the complete undoing of the Treaty, and with it the social and economic system that British Imperialism has developed in our land. It is, therefore, the clear duty of all National organisations to combat and destroy these subversive influences which promote internal strife, and help to maintain foreign domination."

TRUTH ABOUT I. R. A.

Declaring Partition to be one of the most important problems confronting the Nation and recalling that the I. R. A. is an All-Ireland Body, the statement continued "The Irish Republican Army is represented by the enemies of Irish freedom as an autocratic military caste acting in hostility to the people. The truth is that it is an association of Irish manhood pledged to the attainment of the objects set out in the Proclamation of the Republic."

"UNDO THE TREATY"

"It represents the deepest passion for freedom of our people. The need for the Irish Republican Army will exist as long as Ireland is held forcibly within the British Empire and the shackles of the so-called Treaty remain upon the country. This treaty was imposed by force. It is unnatural and unmoral. To undo it absolutely is our duty. The fact that the people of Southern Ireland have angrily overthrown the Ministry which conducted ter years of terrorism against Republicans gives us renewed hope that the alien minority and their allied interests here will be no longer permitted to place obstacles across the road to Freedom."

"NEGATION OF FREEDOM"

"There stood in the way of the Republic, a so-called Treaty imposed by force which entailed national humiliation—forced enemy occupation, forced division of national territory, humiliating recognition and allegiance to our national opponents. All these were the very negation of Freedom and of a Free Republic and this so-called Treaty and all it means has got to go lock, stock and barrel." "England was helpless so long as she had not a native backing; because she got that backing in 1922 disaster almost overtook the movement. Their energies, therefore, must be directed to exposing those who assisted English policy in Ireland. On the Republic we must take our stand, and to it we will continue to give our allegiance. For republicans there can be but one destination—the Republic of Ireland, proclaimed in 1916, firmly and securely established."

HIS UNSHAKEN PURPOSE.

During the week Mr. De Valera, the President of the Executive Council, had opportunity to closely study the Note submitted by the British Government on the issue of Oath. The President subsequently spoke of the new Government's "undoubted right" and unshaken purpose to abolish the Oath.

Asked if that would not be a breach of the Treaty, he answered: "That is not my view, but even if it should be held to be so the paramount consideration for us is the securing of interna peace". Questioned on the likelihood of British economic reprisals, he pointed to Ireland's strong position. "We buy more from England" he said, "than Britain buys from us" and also remarked on the unlikelihood o Britain, at such a time, quarrelling seriously with her best customer. Besides, Mr. de Valera answered, the Irish people had learned in the last ten years the folly of surrendering their rights when threatened.

IGNORANT MR. THOMAS.

He further exposed the lack of knowledge of Mr. Thomas, the British Dominions Secretary, showed in reference to the Land Annuities question. Asked, would he submit the question to an Imperial Tribunal, he cited Ireland's sorry experience of the Boundary Commission. He also emphasised that the British people want the Irish to believe now that Lord Birkenhead was so poor a draftsman that he could not use the proper words to make the Oath mandatory if it was really intended to be so. "I have no doubt political consideration suggested the ambiguous terms used. That from the Irish point of view it was not regarded as mandatory is clear from the fact that three drafts of the Constitution, prepared for the Provisional Government by three separate committees, including lawyers who now occupy the highest judicial positions in the State, contained no Oath clause. Neither was there an Oath clause in the Constitution finally presented to the British Cabinet by the Provisional Government".

A SECRET AGREEMENT.

Referring to Mr. Thomas' declaration on the Annuities issue, the President said "Mr. Thomas takes care not to specify the undertaking to which he alludes—that we must pay the annuities. The Government of the Irish Free State knows no such undertaking. I am loath to think that Mr. Thomas is acting as irresponsibly as some of the newspaper editors who presume to sit in judgment upon us without having any idea at all of what the case is. Is Mr. Thomas referring to the agreement between the Ministers of the late Government and the British Ministers in March, 1926, called the Heads of the Ultimate Financial Settlement? That "Agreement" was kept secret for nine months. It has never been submitted for ratification to the Parliament of the Irish Free State. Even the late Government and its legal advisers held that this agreement had no relation to and is no authority for the payment of the annuities to the Britih Debt Commmissioners."

NO "CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATION."

"The only authority for the payment of the annuities to Britain at the present time is a Free State Statute, a piece of voluntary domestic legislation which it is our intention, as it is our right, to repeal. It is not the intention of our Government to repudiate any of its just obligations but we do not propose to continue to make payments to the British for which there is no contractual obligation If the late Government made such payments in mistake, is that to be a reason why we should continue to make them? The Treaty does not mention the annuities and it contains nothing whatever to justify any claim by Great Britain to them."

(Continued from Column 7.)

it is showing signs of becoming distinctly dead.

* * *

Bombay is now the only province where such a body of citizens have not organised themselves and we hope this slur on Urbs Prima in Indis will be quickly removed.

Notes of the Day

The Nazis' Menace.

President Hindenburg and his Cabinet were bound to take severe steps against the Nazis, for the state of things has become intolerable. There is an "imperium in imperio" in Germany and in practice Hitler's writ went much farther than the Government's. There have been many clashes followed by cold-blooded murders of Communists, and the well-disciplined force of 400,000 Nazis is a menace to the State. If these measures had not been taken the very existence of the Republic would have been jeopardised. The most sinister aspect of the whole question is the close alliance between the monarchists and the Nazis, whose joint objective it must be to bring back the Hohenzollerns to Berlin. To ensure its very existence the German Republic is forced to disband the Nazi organisation.

Brutality In Jails.

Col. Wedgwood's question in the Commons about an assault on a prisoner by officials was a first class sensation in Ceylon newspapers for months together. The Government was compelled to appoint a judge to enquire into the whole matter and he made severe strictures on the whole system and exposed the brutal assault on the man, because he had the temerity to make complaints against the Inspector-General of Prisons to the Government itself. In the meantime that official had gone away, either on pension or leave preparatory to retirement, and of course the minor officials must have been censured.

Wanted: Radical Reform.

The victim himself was permanently injured by the brutal assault, and strangely enough when he made a complaint the magistrate dismissed it as a false case, with due admonition and recommendation for his punishment! The present system of punishing criminals has altogether failed, whether in India or Ceylon or the West, and it is time that some reform was made. Such atrocities, riots, machine-gunning and brutal punishments are frequent occurrences in jails all over the world. Should not the real task of reformation of the criminal be now taken in hand in earnest, if that is the real object of punishment?

Students and Swadeshi.

Several Government and aided schools are understood to have postponed their annual examinations till after the mid-summer vacation. Has this been done to prevent their students from taking any part in national service? But it should still be possible for most students to devote a few hours daily to such national work as they are capable of. The work that would suit them best is to popularise Swadeshi goods by hawking them from house to house, by distributing leaflets and pamphlets on Swadeshi and in various other ways. As for the Head Masters of the schools who are trying the dodge of postponing the examinations, we can only pity them. They will do well to try and imagine what their own students would think of them.

Down With Untouchability.

Reports from Ratnagiri testify to a marked social awakening among the local Hindus and in particular among the so-called Depressed Classes of the district. A few weeks ago an all-Hindu temple was opened at Ratnagiri and was thrown open to all the Depresses Classes. Mahar and Chamar boys officiated as priests and chanted Vedic hymns which those communities are ordinarily forbidden to recite. We now learn that a conference of about 900 Mahars from various parts of the district met at Ratnagiri, again asserted the right to offer worship in the temple and chant forbidden hymns, and passed some important resolutions. One of the resolutions condemned not only untouchability but the whole system of caste as "the root cause of all unjust social inequalities and inequities." The Hindus of Nasik may learn a useful lesson from these events. The Hindu Mahasabha also should carry on an active campaign to give effect to its resolutions on the removal of untouchability.

Tipsy-Cake

* * *

"I am to assure your Council that resort to Ordinances is repugnant to His Excellency and his Government, and they deplore the necessity which has occastoned their promulgation." Thus the Viceroy in reply to the Council of the Western India Liberal Association. Surely the Liberals had no need of this assurance. How could they doubt it?

* * *

"It is the desire of the Government of India", says the reply further, "that the powers should not be used in excess of requirements, or for purposes other than those for which they are intended."

What more can any Liberal ask for than that? Let's hope they'll drop their stupid protests and complaints now.

* * *

The Secretary of the Bombay Corporation has been at great pains to find out how the dignity of the office of Mayor is maintained in England in order that the President of the Corporation who has recently acquired that title shall be quite up-to-date —or out of date, we're not quite sure which

* * *

In England the dignity of the Mayor is supported by a number of quaint but impressive old customs. He wears a gold chain and a scarlet robe with a fur collar, as it's generally pretty cold there, and when he comes into the Council Chamber the Beadle or Beetle or whatever he is called announces in stentorian tones "Ladies and Gentlemen, the worshipful the Mayor" and everybody falls down and worships.

* * *

The Secretary now proposes that the same old custom shall be followed in Bombay. But he does not seem to have calculated—with the climate and the communal difficulties. When a Hindu Mayor enters the Hall and the Jemadar announces "the worshipful the Mayor," will the Mussalmans be able to tolerate it? And vice-versa.

* * *

Again the scarlet robe and fur trimmings seem a bit incongruous. The notion of Bombay's worthy Mayor sitting through an afternoon's session on a sweltering day in April or May suggests a perspiring Mayor or a melting Mayor but hardly a worshipful Mayor. Our own idea is that His Worship should take something off rather than put something on. That, too, would be more in keeping with the spirit of the times.

* * *

There is another quaint old custom in England which the Secretary has omitted to mention. In many cities every Mayor is expected when he retires to add a fresh link at his own expense to the gold chain. The introduction of this custom would undoubtedly help us to keep a bit of gold in the country every year.

* * *

Sometimes, according to ribald people, it is found that, far from a new link having been added, several links have disappeared during the Mayor's year of office. But, of course, that could never happen in Bombay!

* * *

The benighted Presidency has taken the cue from Calcutta and started its own Royalist organisation whose membership is open to Europeans and Anglo-Indians, but not to Indians—as they are not inclined to hob-nob with Madrasi Royalists, if there are any.

* * *

The Madras Royalists intend to pursue their aims through the European Association. But as the Royalists' manifesto naively says, the younger men are to have an organisation of their own, for a little more horse play, we suppose.

* * *

Though Indians are not admitted to this organisation, it will continue to co-operate with parallel bodies, for which no doubt there is much scope in Madras, owing to the sympathetic attitude of the sergeants, who are administering the Ordinances with the help of the Municipal water hose and other necessary adjuncts to their duties.

* * *

The Royalists intend doing their "utmost to strengthen and stimulate the European Association" which will no doubt duly appreciate any fresh stimulant coming from these young bloods in their community.

* * * * *

The very first object of the Royalists is the preservation under British rule of the rights of all minorities, in which is incorporated equal trading rights for all, and superior rights, we assume, for some.

* * *

The Madras Royalists, says the "Mail", will support this Minorities Pact and place it in the very forefront of their fighting programme, and make it a living thing. An effort is urgently needed as soon

(Continued in Col. 8.)

"NO ARBITRARY OR VINDICTIVE ACTION"

Viceroy Loudly Protests Moderation In Use Of Ordinances

LIBERALS ASK FOR ASSURANCES, BUT GET PLATITUDES

The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy has sent the following letter dated the 11th April 1932 in reply to the Representation on the working of the Ordinances submitted to His Excellency by the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association on the 25th January last:

"I am desired by His Excellency to thank you for your letter of January 25th 1932, with which you enclosed a representation from the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association.

His Excellency is glad to observe that, in accordance with their adherence to constitutional methods, the Council hold that the civil disobedience movement cannot be in the best interests of the country. At the same time, they state their repugnance to government by Ordinances, and express their emphatic opinion that no Ordinance should interfere with the liberty of a law-abiding subject and much less with the ordinary amenities of civic life; nor ought it hamper legitimate political activity. I am to assure your Council that resort to Ordinances is repugnant to His Excellency and his Government, and they deplore the necessity which has occasioned their promulgation. They would, however, remind your Council that the movement which the Ordinances are designed to meet has as its proclaimed object the subversion of government as established by law through the paralysis of the administration, and that its methods include direct interference with the freedom of the people and with the ordinary amenities of life, and substitute direct action for constitutional political activity. In combating the movement, Government are, therefore, acting in defence of the priciples to which your Council rightly attach importance, and they are, therefore, the more anxious that measures which they themselves may have to take shall involve as little encroachment on those principles as circumstances permit.

NO VINDICTIVE ACTION.

In regard to the suggestions contained in the representation regarding the administration of the Ordinances, I am to say that it is the desire of the Government of India that the powers should not be used in excess of requirements or for purposes other than those for which they are intended. It is further their desire that the action taken should not be arbitary or vindictive, or designed deliberately to cause humiliation. The wishes of the Government of India in these respects were communicated to Local Governments some weeks ago, and the Government of India believe that the latter are giving full effect to them.

As regards some of the particular provisions to which your Council refers, I am to make the following observations:—

UNDER SECTION 3.

(a) The Council suggest that if the time has not come to make section 3 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance inoperative, a *locus paenitentiae* should be given to persons arrested by affording them the opportunity of making a declaration in writing, and of furnishing security, to abstain from acts prejudicial to the public safety or peace. In this connection, I am to say that although the powers contained in section 3 are still required, local governments are not at present finding it necessary to resort to them to anything like the same extent as two months ago. It may, for instance, be of interest to your Council to know that while the number of persons in detention under section 3 at the end of January was 2,758, the number was only 341, at the end of February.

ORDER TO REPORT.

Again, it is definitely the policy of Government to afford a *locus paenitentiae* to those persons, detained under the section, who are prepared to give undertakings to the satisfaction of the Local Governments concerned that they will not act in furtherance of a movement prejudicial to the public safety, and a large number of persons have been released on giving such undertakings. Your Council will, however, doubtless agree that the object of this section and of section 4 would be defeated, if local Governments failed to satisfy themselves that such underakings, if given, would be duly observed. In this connection, I attach an extract from a circular issued by a Provincial Congress Committee which illustrates the nature of the difficulties with which Local Governments have to contend.

(b) The above remarks are relevant to the observations of the Council regarding the administration of section 4 of the same Ordinance. Reference is there made to orders which require that the person concerned should report himself to a police station, and it is suggested that some persons, who are unwilling to suffer this indignity and therefore, defy the order, would comply with conditions of a less drastic character which would still attain the desired object. It is understood that the remarks of the Council have special reference to orders under section 4 which it has been found necessary to issue in Bombay City. In this connection, I am to inform the Council that is the practice to issue such orders only after the authorities have fully satisfied themselves by discussion with the persons concerned that they will not observe conditions of a less drastic nature and after they have declined to give satisfactory undertakings that they will cease to participate in the civil disobedience movement. I am also to say that orders of this kind are imposed, not with any desire or intention of causing humiliation, but with the practical object of preventing unlawful activities; it has been found from experience that, in the absence of strict orders, persons who are determined to further the objects of the movement have, in some cases, been able to do so for some days before effective action could be taken against them. Orders of this kind, however, are not given when a satisfactory alternative is possible.

(c) In regard to the criticisms of the scope of section 5 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, I am to say that instructions were issued some time ago which will ensure that the powers will not be used, except for the specific purposes stated in the section.

BOYCOTT AND SWADESHI.

3. In the last paragraph of the representation, the attention of Government is invited to the operation of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908, consequent on the declaration of certain associations as unlawful, in so far as it affects certain activities and, in particular, the advocacy of the use of Indian goods. The Council urged that Government should make a clear declaration of policy that they do not propose to proceed against, or punish, any individual or association that may be engaged in such activities. In this connection, I am to refer you to the following extract from paragraph 6 of the Statement issued by the Governor-General-in-Council on the 5th of March 1931:

"The position of Government is as follows. They approve of the encouragement of Indian industries as part of the economic and industrial movement designed to improve the meterial condition of India, and they have no desire to discourage methods of propaganda, pursuation or advertisement pursued with this object in view, which do not interfere with the freedom of action of individuals, or are not prejudicial to the maintenance of law and order. But the boycott of non-Indian goods (except of cloth which has been applied to all foreign cloth) has been directed during the civil disobedience movement chiefly, if not exclusively, against British goods, and in regard to these it has been admittedly employed in order to exert pressure for political ends".

Government have abundant evidence that those responsible for the present civil disobedience movement are pursuing the same policy as in 1930, and further, that the boycott of British Goods is being used not only as a political weapon, but as part of a general policy to cripple financially the Government of India and Great Britain. It is, in fact, an outstanding feature of a movement which is designed to subvert Government and which is prejudicial in the highest degree to the maintenance of law and order. As such, it is essentially different in purpose and principle both from the campaign in England in favour of British Goods and from a genuine economic and industrial movement in India in favour of Indian industries pursued by constitutional means. As your Council will no doubt recognise, these facts definitely preclude a declaration of policy which would in any way lend itself to the suggestion that activities carried on in furtherance of the civil disobedience movement can be regarded as legitimate.

NOT PENALISING SWADESHI.

At the same time, it is not the wish of the Government of India that activities should be penalised which are pursued, not in furtherance of the civil disobedience movement, but in promotion of Indian industries and by constitutional means, and they desire that this principle should be observed in the administration of the Ordinances and other provisions of the law. In this connection, they are advised that the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 does not operate to produce the results which your Council apprehend. In order to constitute an offence under section 17 (1) of that Act, in so far as that section relates to assisting the operations of an unlawful association, it is necessary to satisfy the Court that

(a) the accused has so acted as to assist the operations of an unlawful association, and

(b) that if the actual intention is not proved, the evidence is sufficient to justify the inference that it was the intention of the accused to assist the operations of the unlawful association.

These conditions afford protection to law-abiding citizens who "ex hypothesi" have no desire or intention to assist the operations of an association that has been declared unlawful.

How Congress Faces Ordinances.

The following are extracts from a circular issued by the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, dated 19th January 1932:

It is likely that as soon as the workers are released they will be served with some order asking them not to help the Civil Disobedience Movement and also to report themselves to the Police Sub-Inspector once or twice a day.

5. If the order asks us to report ourselves at the police station, it is impossible to tolerate it. We must ignore it and immediately go on with our work in the villages, especially we must meet the organisers in the various centres and develop plans for the future.

6. But if the order simply asks us not to help the Civil Disobedience Movement we need not express disobedience by an open action immediately like holding public meeting and calling upon people to join Civil Disobedience etc. We must not be trapped thus by enemies. But our duty in that case will be to organise our forces, strengthen our finance etc.

(1) Each worker should visit the active centres in his taluka or district.

(2) Should call together the workers in these centres and organise the further programme of work both by way of Civil Disobedience and Boycott of British Goods and foreign cloth.

(3) Should devise measures for adequate finance.

7. We must bear in mind that we must strain every nerve to keep the organisation going on and give an organised and determined fight to the enemy on every front.

COAL TAR PAN CATCHES FIRE

Factory Worker Injured

Sequel to a coal-tar pan catching fire due to extreme heat, Shankar Ganu Patil, a 22-year-old Hindu labourer in the employ of Messrs. Greaves Cotton Company, sustained severe injuries over his face, right forearm and left leg in a serious accident, which occurred to-day at 12-30 p.m. at the new German factory under erection of the Hindusthan Holland Vanaspati Trading Company of Bombay.

He was subsequently taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained and attended to.

Carpenter Knocked Down While Waiting For Tram

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Another motor accident occurred this afternoon on the Hornby Road near Bombay Gas Company. Krishna J. Salin, a carpenter who was waiting for a tram car on one side of the road, was knocked down by the side of a motor car, which was coming from the direction of Flora Fountain As he had received three abrasions, he was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained and treated.

It appears that he is deaf in the right ear.

THE LUCKY ONES

INDIAN TRADE SYMBOL COMPETITION RESULTS

As eight persons submitted correct solutions for the above competition, the first, second and third prizes have been equally divided amongst them, each receiving Rs. 212-8-0. Cheques will be sent to them in due course. Their names are as under:—

(1) T. P. Tonse,
C/o Dr. S. K. Shanghavi,
Doctor St., Bombay No. 9.

(2) Raghunath N. Ghadge,
M. S. K. Mills,
Gulburga.

(3) Anant Waman Vidhavansh,
37, Narayan Peth,
Poona City.

(4) T. V. Raghuttamrao,
Record Clerk,
Dist. Engineer,
Secunderabad.

(5) Thakarbhai P. Desai,
Motilal Building, 2nd floor,
Khetwadi Main Road,
Bombay.

(6) S. R. Shah,
Pleader, Vijapur.

(7) Hariprasad M. Pancholi,
Raipur, Mehta Street,
Ahmedabad.

(8) Ramaiya, Punder,
Vasudha Co;
70, James Street,
Secunderabad.

CONSOLTATION PRIZES OF RS. 5 EACH

The twenty consolation prizes go to the following:—

(1) Master M. S. Chaubal,
C/o. S. N. Chaubal,
Sal-Villa, Khar.

(2) Govind Pandurang Devdhar,
High Court Vakil,
Betul (C. P.)

(3) K. M. Gopalrao,
Shree Kate House,
Clock Tower Square,
Mysore.

(4) Choksi Chunilal Balakhidas,
Sankali St. Nana Munshi Pole,
Ahmedabad

(5) Mrs. Jhiniben Bapubhai Desai
Post Vyara,
(Tapti Valley Ry.)

(6) Mrs. Banubai Pherozshah Lakadawala,
Bai Jerbai Wadia Chawl,
'H' Block, Room No. 18,
Lalbag, Parel, Bombay.

(7) Kashinath H. Varliker,
Cash Office, Alexandra Docks.
Bombay.

(8) Sakarbai Trikamkar,
Visanji Visram Building,
Princess St. Ranchhod Quarters,
Karachi.

(9) Miss Sahru Dadabhai Dalal
No. 8 Kashani Bdgs.,
Marine Lines, Bombay.

(10) Miss Marth Pereira,
Herbal Pharmacy,
Papadi, Bassein (B. B. & C. I. Rly.)

(11) Pushpuvati H. Shadhani,
Pritam Nagar, Ahmedabad.

(12) Jagjivan Nagji,
No. 68, Godown St.,
Madras.

(13) Mahadev Govind Bhalerao,
Pleader, Post Amalner.

(14) Dayaram Prabhubhai Kolarala,
Park Road, Seth Sadav,
Vile Parle.

(15) Kantilal U. Parekh,
Hari Bhavan, Tejpal Rd,
Gamdevi,
Bombay.

(16) Ghantshala Venkat Subarao
Cloth Merchant,
Robertson Peth,
Masulipattam.

(17) Fateh Mahomed,
1140, Shaifee Street,
Poona Camp.

(18) Shantaya Sheshagiri Pal,
Post. Yallupur,
(Dt. North Kanara).

(19) Jehangir Rustam Aiyertan,
Jehangir Mansion, Hughes Rd.
4th Block, Chowpatty,
Bombay.

(20) Miss Indira Kolali,
C/o R. V. Kolali,
Head Clerk, Executive Engineer,
Karwar.

CORRECT SOLUTION

The correct solution is as under:—

(1) Labourer, (2) Mechanic, (3) Silversmith, (4) Dhobi, (5) Lawyer, (6) Painter, (7) Moneylender, (8) Tailor, (9) Mason, (10) Carpenter, (11) Goldsmith, (12) Architect, (13) Milkman, (14) Barber, (15) Blacksmith, (16) Gardener, (17) Spinner, (18) Peasant, (19) Banker, (20) Coolie.

"HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR"

Extra Grant For Robe, Chain And Mace

MUNICIPAL SECRETARY'S LETTER RECORDED

The Mayor of Bombay created a record on Thursday in disposing of the April agenda at one single meeting. A number of interesting items were gone through, one being a letter from the Municipal Secretary giving details of his enquiry in regard to the investiture of the Mayor in England and the cost of his regalia. The Corporation however unceremoniously recorded the letter without even thanking the Secretary for his trouble.

LATE LORD HARRIS

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, moved and Rao Bahadur R.S. Asavale seconded:—

That the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay place on record their profound feelings of sorrrow and regret on learning of the death in England on the 24th March 1932 of Lord Harris who was the Governor of Bombay from 1890 to 1895 and who took a keen interest in problems relating to agriculture and sanitation and also in sports, particularly cricket.

The resolution was passed, the House standing in solemn silence.

The Corporation then considered a resolution of the Standing Committee recommending sanction of Rs. 86,500 for a slaughter house at Deouar and the payment of Rs. 2790 to the Government for the municipal share of the cost of diverting the storm water drain.

Mr. P. J. Murzban moved for a sanction of the amount as recommended by the Standing Committee.

Mr. M. N. Talpade thought the arrangement regarding assessment required to be better defined. He therefore moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Standing Committee for further consideration.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia referred to a Proclamation of the Government in 1801 giving permanent settlement toSalsette.

AMENDMENT LOST.

The amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried.

"HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR".

The Corporation considered a letter to His Worship the Mayor from the Municipal Secretary, stating:—

On the Bombay Municipal Act having been amended so as to designate the President of the Corporation as the Mayor of Bombay, I addressed letters to the Secretary to the Corporation of Calcutta and also to the Town Clerks of several local authorities in England enquiring as to whether any special ceremonies were observed in connection with the assumption of office by the Mayor immediately after his election and also whether the Dignity wore any insignia of office, and whether he enjoyed any special privileges or prerogatives by virtue of his office.

From the replies I have received, it appears that in England the Mayor of a Borough is by virtue of his office a Justice of the Peace and takes precedence over all Justices acting in the City and all other persons in the City other than the Vice-Chancellor of the University. He is moreover frequently invited to attend various functions held in the Borough, whereat he is the chief guest.

The other privileges, etc., enjoyed by the Mayor are more or less acquired by custom and usage and vary slightly in individual cases. I therefore submit for the consideration of the Corporation whether procedure on the lines indicated below with such suitable variations as may commend themselves to the Corporation may not be adopted consistent with the dignity of the high office of the Mayor of Bombay:—

1. Immediately after his election the Mayor should leave the Council Hall and return fully robed and wearing the Mayoral chain and be conducted by the Chairman of the Standing Committe and one ex-Mayor or by two ex-Mayors or the two most Senior Councillors to the Mayoral seat, where the Chairman of the Meeting may garland him.

2. A robe of office prepared of red silk edged with green velvet and having a white fur collar and a Mayoral silver chain should be provided and worn by the Mayor when he presides at Corporation meetings and also on other ceremonial occasions when he represents the Corporation.

3. The entry of the Mayor into the Corporation Hall should be announced by the Municipal Secretary calling out 'Ladies and Gentlemen, the Worshipful the Mayor', and that Councillors already in the Hall should rise in their seats when he enters and resume their seats, after the Mayor bows and takes his seat.

4. There should be a mace indicative of the Corporation's authority and when the Mayor enters the Corporation Hall, he should be preceded by the Jamadar with the mace. On the Mayor taking his seat the mace should be placed on his table.

The cost of providing a Mayoral Robe, Chain and the Mace will be about Rs. 750 and an additional grant will have to be made for the purpose.

The letter was recorded.

ELECTRICAL CHARGES

The Corporation also considered a letter to the Municipal Secretary from the Agent, Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., stating 'inter alia' regarding the electric charges:—

That the nett price per unit for the supply of electricity for domestic purposes was lowered with effect from the 1st July last by 1/4 anna by an increase in the rebate allowed for prompt payment of 1/4 anna. Revised rates of charges are to be brought into effect immediately for low or medium pressure power for manufacturing purposes, which will be of benefit to consumers of such power. As regards the general question of the reduction of rates my Board have constantly in mind the interests of their consumers of all classes of supply and it is their policy at all times to make their charges as low as possible consistent with maintaining constant and efficient service to the public."

The Tramways committee resolved that the communications be forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that they be referred for consideration to the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 348, dated the 20th Aug. 1931 regarding the charges levied by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., from various classes of consumers for the supply of electrical energy

The Corporation confirmed the Tramways Committee's report.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the Mails from Bombay of 9th instant arrived at Aden at 2 p.m. on the 13th instant and left there at 6-30 p.m. the same day.

CITY NOTES

SCHUSTER PREPARED FOR GOLD DECLINE

HOW LONG CAN SUCH CONFIDENCE WITHSTAND FORCE OF FACTS?

BOMBAY, April 14.

The rupee is worth 12 as. 5.9 ps. gold or 13.98 pence to-day.

Sir George Schuster is reported to have said in his parting interview in Bombay that "the drop from the highest point of gold exports was not unexpected and the Government's anticipations in regard to Home remittances were in no way affected." This is a statement to which none can object if he was thinking only of the immediate situation facing him. But if one thinks of the current year and discounts the accidental help from the gold exports, one will have much to say.

FACTS OF 1931-32.

The Government were able to remit £40 millions through purchase against gold exports and £9 millions by transfer from Paper Currency, as also another £10 millions through borrowing in of £6 millions. There is £6 millions was used to repay the January Loan and £33 millions for the Secretary of State, leaving £11 millions to credit to which should be added the opening cash balance of £6 millions. There is 6 millions to be repaid in June and the total sterling requirements for this year are £30 1/2 millions. This leaves £14 millions more to be found, without taking into account the £23 millions used in 1931-32 from the Paper Currency Reserve for propping up the exchange rate.

CAN THEY FIND THIS AMOUNT?

The decline of gold exports has kept the Government out of the market for two weeks and is likely to do so till October next. What is the strength of the foreign trade movement to justify any such anticipation? Between September and March our balance of trade has not improved appreciably and we are still having a net adverse balance of payments and it was certainly unwise on the part of the Finance Member to ignore this aspect. Nor can he expect that the gold exports will continue to help him next year even to the extent of a few millions.

STRENGTH OF SECURITIES.

The Finance Member was on surer gound when he said that he was "confident that we should see a steady rise in Government Securities and a fall in the borrowing rate." During the last week there has been an appreciation in the quotations for all issues. 3 1/2 per cent paper has gone up from 60-3/8 to 61 3/8 though it was weaker to-day 4 per cent 31-36 loan from 91 1/2 to 92 3/4; 4 per cent. 34-37 Loan from 90 1/4 to 91 1/2; and even the 1945-55 Loan has shown some improvement.

BUYING ORDERS ON THE MARKET.

The Finance Member knew that buying orders were on the market and the rise was quite on the books. Whence these orders have come is not known but that they are substantial is believed to be correct.

WHAT ABOUT THE BANK RATE?

Taking into account again only the immediate situation the Finance Member promised lower borrowing rates. But owing to the exigencies of the new Loan, it is possible that the Government will push down the Bank rate to 5 per cent. even though it is not legally permissible. But this will not mean cheaper rate for borrowing for that is "Bank rate, minimum six per cent." Anyhow the rate has not gone down on the 14th April as predicted.

MILD CALCUTTA COLLAPSE.

Due to the difficulties in the Calcutta jute trade, there has been a mild collapse in jute shares in Calcutta. Alliance have tumbled down from 215 to 180, Cheviot from 192 to 175, Gourepore from 270 to 235 and Kamarhatty from 336 to 325. And this is all due to the proposed restrictions in working hours while we allow other countries to manufacture our raw jute. Why should we not ask for a heavy duty on raw jute?

IMPERIAL BANK STATEMENT.

The statement of the Imperial Bank as of the 8th April shows that there was a rise of Rs. 176 lakhs in holding of securities which had been returned by the Government, whose deposits are down by Rs. 193 lakhs. Ways and Means Advances are down by Rs. 150 lakhs at Rs. 10 crores and the cash balance has declined by Rs. 319 lakhs. This was to be expected as last week's high cash balance and percentage did not seem warranted by trade conditions or the Government's financial position.

TRADE WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Those who argue like "Commerce" that we should balance our foreign trade with individual countries evidently do not appreciate our peculiar conditions. In the first place, we are saddled with a heavy burden of Government and private obligations to Britain the interest alone on which we find it difficult to meet sometimes as it mounts up to several millions. Secondly we import more from Britain in merchandise than she does fom us and we have to sell to other countries to make up for this. If these folk will persuade British to buy goods from us in return for all services, they would then be in a position to ask us to buy more from Czechoslovakia.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

"A BEAUTIFUL BRIDE NEEDS NO DOWRY."

THIS is literally true in some countries. Even in India it is true that a beautiful bride needs LESS dowry.

In the Indian climate beauty, unless carefully tended, fades quickly. It is the Wise Mother's pleasant duty to see that her daughters are encouraged both by precept and example to develop and preserve their youthful charm in the best and easiest possible way.

DUTIFUL DAUGHTERS believe that their mother is right and obey her when she insists on nightly massage with Oatine Cream before retiring.

EDUCATED DAUGHTERS know it themselves and need no reminder of their duty to their skin. They know that what Oatine has done for others it will do for them also.

WISE DAUGHTERS share their mother's beauty secrets and her Oatine enthusiasm from their earliest years. Theirs is the reward of Wisdom.

The UNDUTIFUL, the UNEDUCATED, the UNWISE DAUGHTERS, those who neglect to use OATINE,—it is they who need the large dowries.

OATINE CREAM for nightly massage.

OATINE SNOW the daylight vanishing cream.

BC-1.

FRAGRANT ICE COLD LEMON CREAM REGISTERED

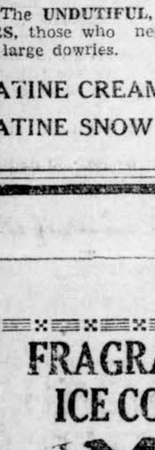
This is an ideal hair dressing for ladies and gentlemen, in a hot country like India. Used in the morning, it keeps the brain cool and free from fatigue the whole day. Gives sound refreshing sleep, if used before retiring. Cures headache, dizziness and weak memory. Stops hair falling and makes it long black, soft and glossy.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

KELVIN CHEMICAL CO.
BOMBAY, 4.

THE ANCIENT REMEDY IN MODERN FORM

NEEM TOOTH PASTE



Embodies full efficacy of Neem sticks (Danton) used from ancient days in cleaning and preserving the teeth. All the astringent, deodorising and antiseptic properties have been kept in tact without its bitter taste incorporated with precipitated chalk and other substances and essential oils that are pronounced in the latest western medical science as destroying tartar, giving tone to the membranes and fragrant breath.

Also

NEEM DENTAL POWDER

Margofrice Extra Medicinal
In Nickel Cap Glass Phials.

The Calcutta Chemical Co., Ltd.
Ballygunje, CALCUTTA.
Bombay Branch: 297, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

100,000 AND MORE CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling, Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., ML., Trivandrum writes: "The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help". Annual reading Rs. 1. 5 years Rs. 2-8. State Birth particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City

HYDROCELE

Provakar Oil Rs. 2. The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia etc. Application removes pain at once and redness, size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchranara (Bengal)

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 14.

B. C. RATE:—
T. T. 1|5|31|32.
D D 1|6.

LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 April.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling T. T. 1|5 31|32 to 15th May.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 16 May, 15 June.

NEW YORK:
B C. Rate T. T 356
Banks Selling T T 355
Banks Buying T T 349

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 712
Banks Buying D D 735

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D D 169 3/4

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 119.
Banks Buying 60 Days 113.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 84 3/8

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 111

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154 5/8

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 70 1/8

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.78 13th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/8 7/8 14th instant.
Japan/London 1/7 5/8 13th instant.
London/Berlin 15.94 13th instant
London/Belgium 27.00 13th instant.
London/Switzerland 19.50 13th instant.
London/Italy 73.50 13th instant.
London/Berlin 15.90 13th instant.
London/Holland 9.33 13th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £5/9/4 12th inst. £5/9/5 13th inst.

Silver London Ready 16 13/16 12th inst. 16 5/8 13th inst.
Silver London Forward 16 7/8 12th inst. 16 11/16 13th inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 3/8 12th inst. 28 1/8 13th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 5/16 per cent 12th inst. 2 7/32 per cent 13th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 9/16 per cent 12th inst. 2 7/16 per cent 13th inst.

Imperial Bank rate 6 per cent
Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

MONEY:—
Call 4 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 14.

	Bales.
Khandesh	489
Central India	573
Barsi-Nagger	118
Hyderabad-Gaorani	79
Berar	878
Central Provinces	169
Dhollera	1126
Rajputana	392
Sind-Punjab	539
Broach	4556
Compta-Dharwar	482
Westerns-Northerns	7
Persians	307
Americans	2007
East Africans	1033
Cotton	12757
	Cwts.
Wheat	6407
Linseed	7339
Rape Rai and Mustard seeds	268
Gingellyseed	1111
Groundnuts	7500
Castorseed	3852
Rice	24251
Myrabollams	3239
Gram	293
Cottonseed	5471
Joowar	1000
Maize	9
Rajree	643
	Tons.
Coal	335

EARN Rs. 300 A MONTH

By learning practically or by post, TOILET and WASHING SOAPS from 10 years graduate experts. Ten times fees refunded on failure. Details free from B. DUTT, B.A., B.L., Saidpur (Rangpur), Bengal. Opinions of our students—Rai Shaheb K. Gangull, M.A., Rtd., D.S.P. writes—"The instructions are thorough and complete. Soaps prepared in my presence seemed to me in no way inferior to foreign make". Mr. H. Banerjee M.Sc., writes—"I studied the working of the Benares Hindu University and am also acquainted with the method of the college of of science of the Calcutta University. But these methods cannot compete with the Dacca Manufactures which are taught at Saidpur."

CONCRETE CABINETS AT JUHU

A Life Saving Scheme

The Bombay Branch of the Red Cross Society have almost completed the arrangements for their Surf Life Saving Scheme at Juhu, and it is proposed that the full scheme should be inaugurated by a demonstration in the use of the life saving apparatus on Juhu beach at 5-30 p.m. on Sunday the 1st May.

The Society has been enabled to work out the scheme owing to the generosity of Mr. Shavukshaw Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla who has given a donation of Rs. 10,000 in memory of his son Dinshaw Shavukshaw Adenwalla, who, it will be recollected lost his life at Juhu on the 4th August 1929 in an attempt to save the lives of his friends who had got into difficulties whilst bathing. A donation of Rs. 2,000 Government Promissory Notes has also been given by Mr. Sorabji Cowasjee Dinshaw in memory of his son Kali Sorabjee Cowasjee Dinshaw.

The scheme is in two phases. First the provision of a trained life guard and second the provision of suitable life saving apparatus along the foreshore, available for would be rescuers should occasion arise.

CONCRETE CABINETS.

The second of these phases is to be met by the erection of a series of sixteen concrete cabinets set at intervals along the foreshore to contain the appratus—these cabinets, which have already been erected will be kept locked but will be readily opened by anyone by breaking a glass to get the key in the manner that has become so well known in connection with fire fighting appliances. Each cabinet will contain:—a lifebuody; board of Trade Life Belts, and a box containing a coiled life line to which is attached a surf life saving belt of the pattern designed by the Surf Life Saving Association of Australia. It is a light canvas and cork belt with an easily adjusted neck strap, and provided with D pieces at the back, closes with any strain on the life line and the pull of the line comes in the right position for hauling rescued and rescuer ashore. The method of using it is for the rescuer to slip on the belt and run and swim through the surf to the person in difficulties, the life line is coiled down so as to run freely from the box. On getting to the drowning person, the rescuer would signal to those ashore by raising an arm and both rescuer and rescued would be drawn ashore by the line.

As regards the life guard he has been on duty with his bicycle on the beach for some time now but without proper equipment. He is now being equipped with a standard life saving belt from Australia and fine life saving line also from the Australian Association which will be carried on an aluminium reel on the back of his bicycle.

HOW TO GIVE ALARM?

The only point on which the Committee of the Red Cross Society have not yet been able to come to a decision is as to a suitable method of giving the alarm. Any apparatus for this purpose must be reasonably cheap and durable and yet must be distinctive and unmistakable; the distance to be covered on the beach is very considerable and though several ideas have been discussed and investigated, including the testing of the special form of horn used for the purpose in Denmark, the Committee have been unable to come to a fixed decision and they would welcome suggestions from anyone interested in the scheme.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 14.

Receipts into Bombay—

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year
Khandesh	489	94661
Central India	573	110550
Barsi and Nagar	113	70998
Hyderabad-Gaorani	79	19391
Berar	878	198819
Central Provinces	169	64813
Total Oomras	2306	559122
Dholera	1123	147649
N.W. Provinces		26329
Rajputana	392	47140
Sind-Punjab	539	133353
Broach	4556	103785
Coompta & Dharwar	482	15474
Westerns-Northerns	7	14854
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1901
Persian	307	1935
American	2007	102413
Egyptian and African	1003	130220
Comilla, Burma and others sorts		293
Total	12757	1294347

Exports from Bombay—

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	237	97339
Japan and China	632	535255
Coast Ports		25718
Up-country by Rail		121442
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		5765
Total	899	785519

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to secure a FREE Studio Portrait of your child!

and the chance of a prize later . . .

There's nothing better for your children than Horlick's—its rich nourishment builds them up and keeps them fit

DON'T miss this great opportunity of getting your child photographed, *free of charge*, by a well-known photographer. We have arranged with Messrs. Russell Studios, at Churchgate Street, Bombay, to take a picture of your baby and send the bill to us.

All you have to do is to take your child to Russell Studios, together with 10 labels from large-sized (15 ozs.) or 20 from smaller-sized (7½ ozs.) Horlick's bottles.

In addition, your child's photograph will be judged against other entries, and the mother of the bonniest baby will be awarded a useful prize.

Don't delay—collect the labels and call at the photographer's before it is too late!

● *This offer is open until April 30th, 1932*
● *Children must be not older than 6 years*

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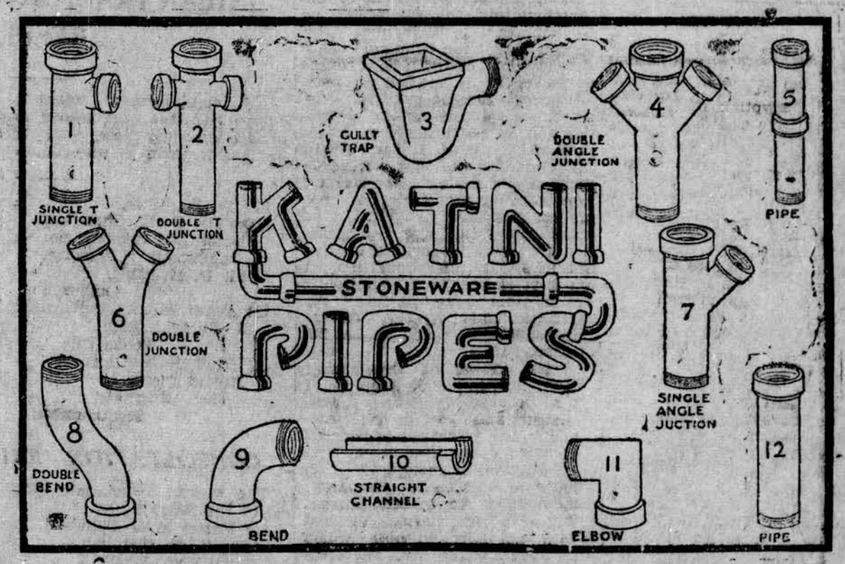

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Federal Bank Planning Large Bond Purchases To Expand Credit

U. S. A. MILLS CONSUMPTION IN MARCH 489,000 BALES

Undertone Very Steady

Bombay, April 14.

The Federal Reserve Bank of the United States of Amrican is preparing a plan to purchase large amount of Bonds with a view to expand credit and increase circulation of paper currency. This move is likely to increase the purchasing power of general public, ultimately reflecting on American industry. At present Cotton Mills in America are passing through anxious period and nervousness created by additional taxation

Mr. Garside, the well-known Cotton Statistician estimates U. S. Mils lconsumption 489,000 Bales during the month of March indicating 19,600 Bales per day.

On Wednesday the New York Cotton market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling pressure, influenced by light interior movements. Later on the market declined partially on realising. Prices opened at a rise of 5 to 6 points and under scattered buying further improvement was recorded which hardened July option to 6.46 or 9 points over previous close during the first half hour. This level was the highest for the day There was little business at noon and prices ruled steady without any important change. In the afternoon there was some profit-taking which wiped off the rise registered during the early part of the day and the market closed at a rise of one point to a decline of 2 points for distant deliveries, while near months closed at unchanged prices. Spot Cotton prices closed at 6.25c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged to a rise of 1 point. Spot Cotton prices were steady at 6.36c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened steady and although there was small business, prices were 4 to 5 points higher influenced by scattered buying. The steadiness was maintained in the morning session on little Bombay buying. Steady New York opening advices induced Straddle buying. The market was influenced by the report that the Federal Reserve Bank was planning a large bond purchase to expand the credit and the trading was mainly of a professional character. Prices easily firmed up owing to small offerings. The market clased at a rise of 14 to 12 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 4 points at 4.91d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 16 to 12 points with May 5.41 and July 5.26. Egyptian Cotton ring was steady with a good undertone and contracts closed at a rise of 16 to 12 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was firm under renewed buying and closed at a rise of 32 to 13 points, with Sakel May 11.84 and Upper April 9.88.

HIGHER PRICES LATER ON.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Cotton prices are undoubtedly very cheap but though consumption is slowly improving, the trade continues very apathetic, due mainly to American domestic politics and antagonism against the Farm Board. President Hoover's frequent interference in trade and the several Government financial schemes for fostering it are considered by the trade in general as a serious menace to any genuine trade revival. Although we have had a serious setback in prices as happened in 1927, we have not changed our views for higher prices later in the season. Our opinion is based on the fact that the world's present economic deterioration cannot continue much longer and there must be some extensive political agreements shortly to prevent the complete breakdown of the world's economic structure.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Advance owing to stimulating advices from New York. New York correspondent reports that market at present very susceptible to news respecting expansion of credit in the United States.

New York:—Trade Liverpool early buyers. Reacted with Wheat and Stock. South sold.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:—

"We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton at 489,000 bales in March. The average consumption per working day during March was 19,600 bales."

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

11-16 a.m.: Last two days the market has shown rather steadier tone.

3-28 p.m.: New York cables: Federal Reserve Bank is planning a large Bond purchases to expand the Credit.

3-40 p.m.: New York market was quiet and steady. Credit expansion news are ignored.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

"Undertone is better. Scale down purchases now are advisable. We anticipate more two sided markets."

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York May Highest 6.28 +.10; Lowest 6.18.

New York July Highest 6.46 (10-34 a.m.); Lowest 6.35 (2-55 p.m.).

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable dated 13th instant (5-44 p. m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Egyptians, unless outside conditions definitely upset market, we favour purchases both Sakel and Upper around present levels; also favour purchases in American in all easy markets."

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York:—

Cotton:—Cessation of pressure but outside interest is small, with the temporary short interest again eliminated, the outlook favours the resumption of a decline in the market, trading position on the short side continues to be attractive.

NEW YORK COTTON.

NEW YORK, April 13.

May	6.18
July	6.37
October	6.61
December	6.77
January, 1933	6.86—02
Middling Spot	6.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

NEW YORK, April 13.

May	6.21
July	6.39+01
Middling Spot	6.26

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 13.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

May	6.24
July	6.42
October	6.66

New Tork, Noon Call:—

May	6.24
July	6.43
October	6.67

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

NEW YORK, April 13.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 13.

Sakellaridis, May	..	6.35+.16
July	..	6.48+.15
October	..	6.67+.16
November	..	6.75+.14
December	..	6.80+.14
January, 1933	..	6.85+.14
March	..	6.95+.11
F.G.F. Spot	..	6.50 —

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 13.

Broach, Fully (Good Staple)	..	4.49+.04
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	..	4.61+.04
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	..	4.73+.04
Oomra, Fine (No. 1 Staple)	..	5.27+.04
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	..	5.42+.04
Choice (No. 1 Staple)		5.57+.04
Bengal, Good	..	3.82+.04
Fully Good	..	3.92+.04
Fine	..	4.02+.04
Scinde, Fully Good	..	3.92+.04
Fine	..	4.02+.04
Superfine	..	4.12+.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 13.

	Opening	Closing.
April 1932		4.68+.14
May 1932	4.57	4.66+.14
June 1932		4.63+.13
July 1932	4.53	4.62+.13
August 1932		4.61+.12
September 1932		4.61+.12
October 1932	4.53	4.61+.12
November 1932	+	4.63+.12
December 1932		4.65+.12
January 1933	4.59	4.67+.12
February 1933		4.69+.12
March 1933		4.71+.12
April 1933		4.73+.12
May 1933		4.75+.11
Middling Spot		4.91+.01

CASH BALANCE DOWN BY Rs. 3 CRORES

Imperial Bank Statement

The Imperial Bank statement of accounts as on April 8 shows a rise in securities and a fall in Ways and Means Advances. The following are the important items (in thousands of rupees):—

	This week.	Comparison with last week.
Public Deposits	7,09,95	—1,92,97
Other Deposits	60,60,31	—2,22,01
Loans from Govt.	3,50,00	— 25,00
Securities	21,44,48	+1,75,90
Ways & Means Advances	10,00,00	—1,50,00
Loans	9,33,96	— 70,02
Cash Credits	23,82,35	— 85,37
Bills Discounted	6,32,73	+ 12,14
Cash Balance	3,76,76	—3,18,64
Percentage	12.06 p.c.	

LONDON PRODUCE.

LONDON, April 13.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Hull, per ton, no offers.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, per ton, Apl.-May sellers £12.10-0.

Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull-Continent), per ton, Apl.-May sellers £11.5.0.

LINSEED.

LONDON, April 13.

Linsted, Calcutta, (London), per ton, Apl.-May sellers £10-2-6.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. Hull, per ton, Apl.-May sellers £8.1-3.

Linseed, Bombay (London), per ton, Ap.-May sellers £11-5-0.

LINSEED OIL.

LONDON, April 13.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt., May-Aug. paid 14/4.1/2.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt., Sept.-Dec. paid and sellers 15/4-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

LONDON, April 13.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb., Spot, 1.15/16.

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 13.

Silver—Market is very quiet.

Spot	16-5/8
Forward	16-11/16

LONDON GOLD

London, April 13.

Gold Bar Fine per oz. £5:9:5.

LONDON LOANS.

London, April 13.

Interest Day to Day Loans 1-1/2

Interest 7 Day's Market Loans 2-1/4 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 13.

Bank Bills 3 months 2-39/64 p.c.

Bank Bills 6 months 2-23/32 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 3-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4-1/4 per cent.

COFFE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York April 13.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot, 7-13/16.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 13.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£ 11-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£102
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 6-1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£ 96-1/4
Conversion Loan 3½ per cent.	£ 84-5/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	£ 44-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 56
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 65-1/2
Indian Stock 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£91
Consols 2½ per cent.	£ 60-3/4
War Loan 5 per cent.	£102-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£ 98

Bombay Cotton

NO UNDUE ACCUMULATION

Bombay, April 14.

In sympathy with steady advices from American Cotton Exchanges, the local forward cotton market opened steady at Rs. 195 for Broach J./A. delivery. There was steady buying by offices and commissioner houses, which in the absence of selling hardened prices to Rs. 197/8. Broach A./M. delivery opened at Rs. 189 and ruled bery steady at Rs. 188/8.

SHIPMESTS WILL NOT INCREASE.

Messrs. Langley & Co. in their report issued to-day state as under:—

All India receipts and shipment figures published yesterday gy the East India Cotton Association show receipts for the week ending 2nd April at 8097 bales less than the corresponding week last year. Shipments for the same week are 87,384 bales less than last year. The net gain of 79,287 bales is convincing evidence of the correctness of the assertion made in our Weekly Report that stock accumulations here are inevitable. As we have already many times pointed out arrival statistics upto date have been principally concerned with the very small Oomra crop while from now onwards they will record arrivals from crops which are approximately the same as last year. On the other hand, shipments on the basis of the present parity will not increase and might even be smaller than the monthly figures to date as many of the shipment commitments already recorded were entered into before the serious damage to the Oomra crop was fully realised, and before the present narrow parity was established.

It is true that owing to dear parity, there is less export demand at present and stocks are increasing. The main question is that in the face of a small crop and cheap money will be the stock of cotton be burdensome? We doubt any undue accumulation as the crop is decidedly a small one and with comparatively better Indian mill situation there is every likelyhood of a continued fairly good demand from our mills. Any improvement in the Chinese political situation will also increase demand for our cotton. It will be interesting to note that prices of East Indian Cotton are comparatively dear in Liverpool market as yesterday July delivery American cotton was quoted 4.62 against 5.26 for July East Indian.

RISKY TO BE SHORT.

As the season advances, stocks of cotton are always on an increase. This happens every season and there is nothing new in it. Making usual allowance of carry-over at the end of the season, we see no reason for any huge accumulation. Dear parity seems inevitagle to check the usual demand, and those who keep short, run the risk of being squeezed.

Later on the market ruled steady with scattered gusiness and closed at 3 p. m. as under:—

Broach A./M.	189
Broach J./A.	198
Bengal July	166
Broach J./A. Tejimandi	Rs. 29/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 14.

April	130.60—4.40
July	138.80—3.30
October	136.30—3.80

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 14

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 61-4.

4per cent 1931-36 Convention Loan Rs. 91.

4 per cent 1934/37 Loan Rs. 89-8.

4 per cent 1960/70 Loan Rs. 68/10.

4 1/2 per cent 1934 Bonds Rs. 96/12.

4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 78/8

5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan Rs 89/4

5 per cent. 1935 Loan Rs. 97-2.

5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan Rs 90-0.

6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 100-1.

5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 100-1.

5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 98-9.

6 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 100/9.

6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 103-2.

6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Treasury Bonds Rs. 102

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 65/8

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 64/8

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 63/8

5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 78

6 per cent. 1964 Bombay Municipal Rs. 96

6 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 96

Tone of market:—Quiet with little business.

3 1/2 per cent. paper opened at Rs. 60-14 and steadied as above on scattered buying.

UNPROMISING SILVER OUTLOOK

No Improvement In Demand

London, April 13.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received the following cable from their London Friends:—

Silver:—Failing signs of improvement in demand present look silver seems unpromising especially in view uncertainty regarding American bull position.

SHARES TENDERED.

Out of a total of 12763 shares for delivery in April settlement through the Clearing House the following are conspicuous:

Alcock	218
Bombay Burma	177
Bundi	1970
Crescent	126
Colaba	310
Century	118
Fazal	366
Kohinoor	221
Nagpur	314
Pearl	263
Swadeshi	111
Simplex	237
Tata Hydro	1435
Tata Steel Ord.	4155
Tram	1260

LONDON METALS.

London, April 13.

Copper Braziers	£ 42-1/2
Yellow Metal	£ 36-3/4
Spelter hard Indian Brands	£ 11-1/4
Corrugated sheets 24 24 Gague	£ 9
Tin English Ingot	dol. 102-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, April 13.

Demand Bills 3.78.00

JAVA—SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, April 13.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta Apl./June per cwt. 7/9; C. & F. Bombay Apl./June per cwt. 7/9-1/2; C. & F. Karachi Apl./June per cwt. 7/9-1/2.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 13.

T.T. London on Berlin 15.92-1/2

T.T. London on Amsterdam 9.33-1/2.

T.T. London on Brussels 27.00.

T.T. London on Madrid 49.75.

T.T. London on Milan 73.56.

T.T. London on Berne 19.44.

T.T. London on Paris 95.93.

T.T. London on Prague 127.75.

T.T. London on New York Closing Rate 3.78-3/8.

SILVER MARKET

Bombay, April 14.

In sympathy with easier Shanghai Exchange the local Silver market declined to Rs. 53-6 after opening at Rs. 53/8. Shanghai T. T. on London closed at 1.-77/16 and prices in the local market improved There was moderate business in Chaitra delivery. The market remained quiet but steady and closed as under:—

Ready Silver	53	7	0
Chaitra delivery	53	9	0
Ready Gold Bar	27	0	0

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay Burma Shares Easy

MILL SHARES STEADY

BOMBAY, April 14.

The share market opened at about unchanged prices and ruled quiet but steady. There was little fresh business and scattered buying in Fazal shares was in evidence. There was more selling pressure in Bombay Burma shares which depressed prices.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 636/4 and after improving to Rs. 638/12 were steady at Rs. 637/8. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 295 and improved to Rs. 296/4. Pearls opened at Rs. 168/12 and improved to Rs. 171/4. Tata Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 23/12 and after declining to Rs. 23/8 improved to Rs. 23/10. Indian Cements were steady at Rs. 183/12. B ombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 307/8 and eased off to Rs. 299/8.

Nagpur mill shares declined to Rs. 250/- after opening at Rs. 260 on rumours of no prospects of dividend. Burmas were also weak on similar grounds; the market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 14.

Bombay Dyeing 638, 37, 38.
Century 201, 200, 201.
Colaba 68.
Crescent 51.
Fazul 295-10, 97, 95, 96.
Indore 333.
Madhowji 10.
Nagpur 260, 50, 53.
New Great 123, 22, 23.
Pearl 167, 70.
Simplex 18.
Swadeshi 196, 93, 95.
Burma 305, 299, 300.
Hydro 117.
Tram 110-15, 111-9.
Deff. 280.
Ord. 23-10, 24, 23-8, 23-12.
Bundi 14-10.
Indian 182, 84.
Katni Ord. 149.
Alcock 105.

MILLS.

Bombay, Thursday.

100 Ahm. Advance	287/8
50 Apollo	2-4-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	58/12
250 Bombay Dyeing	638-12
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	201-10
100 Central India	253-12
100 Central India P	430
100 Colaba	68-12
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	51-4
250 Currim	30
250 David	60
250 Dawn	500
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-7-0
100 Elphinstone P	20/12
100 Elphinstone	5-0-0
250 Fazulbhoy	296-14
100 Finlay	85-0
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	138-12
1000 Hindustan	1350-0
100 Indore Malwa	33-12
250 Jamshed	4
50 Kastoorchand	7-12
100 Khatau	88
100 Kohinoor	120-0
250 Laxmi	915
100 Madhowji	10
250 Madras United	200
1000 Maneckji Petit	700
100 Meyer Sassoon	15
1000 Morarji	420
50 Mysore	102-8
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	123-12
100 New City	63-12
250 Pabani	87-8
250 Pearl	170-10
100 Phoenix	276-4
10 Premier	14
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1370
250 Simplex	18-12
100 Swan	20
100 Swadeshi	195-0
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	16
500 Vishnu P.	505
500 Vishnu	1430
1000 Western	722-8
BANKS.	
101-50 Baroda	62
50/25 Central	14-14
£10/5 Eastern	56
500 Imperial	992-8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	239-6
100-50 India	84-4
5 Union	3-3-0
CEMENT.	
100 Bundi	14-10
70 Gwallor	54-0
250 Indian	184-6
100 Katni 1st P.	103-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	100-0
40 Katni Def.	605-0
100 Katni	149-6
10 Punjab P.	8-12
10 Punjab	7-14
100 Shahabad	200
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	7-3
15 Jupiter	6-15
15 New India	17-0
200 Oriental	1600
10 Vulcan	5
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad	105
1000 Andhra Valley P.	930
1000 Andhra Val.	801-4 X. D.
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-4
50 Bom. Tram.	111-9
Tata Hydro P	101-4
100 Tata Hydro	117-3
1000 Tata Power P.	1091-4
1000 Tata Power	490-0
RAILWAYS	
10 Bundi	14-8
100 Amritsar Patti	65
100 Central Province	69-4
100 Dho. Barramati	74-8
100 Guzrat	46
100 Mandra Bhon.	52-8
500 Tapti Valley	600-10
MINING.	
10 Central India	0-8-0
10 Shivrajpur	13
150 Tata Steel 1 P	117
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	43-4
30 Tata Steel D.	280-0
75 Tata Steel	23-12
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	105
250 Bom. Steam B.	190
150 Bom. Steam	183.2
50 Bom. Telephone	51
8s. Briti. B. Petrol	2-14
250 Bom. Burma Old	360-0
50 Bom. Burma New	115
100 Ind. Bleaching	138-2
15 Scindia	8-4
3-1/2 per cent. govt. paper	61-4
5 p. c. 1945-55 Tax Free	98-8

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J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

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JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns In India.
J12

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1932

HITLER'S 400,000 TO GO

Hindenburg Launches Anti-Nazi Crusade

STORM TROOPS TO SURRENDER ARMS AND UNIFORMS

BERLIN, April 13.

Government have struck a sensational blow at Herr Hitler and the Nazis by the issue of an emergency decree, signed by President Hindenburg, Dr. Bruning and and General Groener, ordering the dissolution of Herr Hitler's private army, numbering 400,000 on the ground that it is an illegal organisation and it menaces the authority of the state.

Dr. Bruning has postponed his departure for Geneva by 24 hours in view of the importance of the matter.

POLICE DISCOVERIES.

The drastic step has been taken following the recent police raids securing documents revealing, inter alia, Nazi acts of terrorism and preparations for acts of high treason.

The authorities are confident of their ability to carry out the dissolution without trouble from the Storm Troops, but if attempts are made they will sternly be repressed.

The decree means that henceforth no Nazi may join the Storm Troops section. All offices and barracks must be surrendered and no uniforms may be worn.

DISSOLUTION.

The Nazi Storm Troops have been dissolved by virtue of an article in the constitution empowering thte President to take measures to restore order, if, necessary, by force of arm if the public safety is endangered. The decree states that members of the Government have unanimously recommended the dissolution, which will apply to all Nazi military organisations and anyone continuing to be a member of such organisations will be punished with at least a month's imprisonment.

CIVIL WAR.

It is officially explained that the existence of such organisations may lead to conditions similar to civil war.

Government are determined to intervene ruthlessly with all means at them disposal against any such effort to create a state within a state and are convinced that they may be supported by the majority of the German people.

The decree does not affect the Nazi Party itself, which has exactly the same liberty of action as all other parties.

ACTION TAKEN. COLOGNE, (Rhineland) April 13.

Westphalian police are already enforcing the anti-Nazi decree, closing several Nazi headquarters and impounding documents and correspondence. There have been no disturbances.—Reuter.

"MONKEYS ARE QUADRUMANOUS MAMMALS"

"They Have Four Hands And No Feet"

O DUTY UNDER NEW TARIFF.

Of Pundits Of "Hon. Board Of Customs, London,

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 13.

ow many feet monkeys have presented a knotty stom authorities when six monkeys arrived at after the new tariff was imposed.

RY. CO.

company, on behalf of the consignee, submitte quadrupeds and were therefore exempt from port customs held that they were liable to contending that they have two hands and two

DITS' RULING.

r when the problem was submitted to the "Honour- of Customs, London" the latter ruled that monkeys t but they have four hands and are quadrumanous hich are liable to duty."

MERCILESS SLAUGHTER

Communal Riot Echo

ALLAHABAD, April 14.

Mr. Justice Kendall, of the Allahabad High Court, upheld the conviction on eleven accused in the Cawnpore communal rioting case under section 201 and 109. I.P.C. and set aside the convictions of eight others under section 302 (murder).

His Lordship, passing orders, remarked that the Hindu rioters had not even an excuse for any fancied outrage of their religious feelings and fell in hundreds on a handful of Muslim women and children and slaughtered them without mercy, for the reason that they belonged to a different community.

This incident took place in the village of Gabraha a few miles from Cawnpore, eleven persons being killed.—A.P.

RESTRAINT NOTICES

AMRITSAR, April 14.

In addition to the restraint notices served on Master Tarasingh, President of the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabhandak Committee, Sardar Tarasingh, President of the Shiromani Akali Dal, notices have also been issued by the District Magistrate, on Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Santram Arora, Municipal Commissioner.

Nine men were arrested in a procession taken out last night in celebration of the "National Week" for shoutings logans of boycott and picketing.—A.P.

HARTAL AT CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, April 13.

Hindu merchants kept their shops closed to-day in connection, it is understood, with Jallianwala Bagh Day. Three Congress volunteers took out a procession. The police arrested the volunteers.—A. P.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.—A.P.

VICEROY'S RETURN

NEW DELHI, April 14.

The Viceroy returned this morning from Dehra Dun.—A.P.

"GANDHI FILMS" BANNED IN C. P.

(From A Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, April 15.
By Mail.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct that the following films shall be deemed to be uncertified films in the whole of the Central Provinces and Berar:

(1) That part of the Cinematograph Sound News film entitled Gandhi meets the King."

(2) Bombay welcomes Mahatma Gandhi (with vernacular subtitles.)

(3) The return of Mahatma Gandhi from the Round Table Conference (synchronised.)

(4) Mahatma Gandhi's return from London (synchronised).

(5) Mahatma Gandhi returns from the Pilgrimage of Peace.

LADY "DICTATOR" ARRESTED.

(From A Correspondent).

MAHEMDABAD, April 13.

To-day, the last day of the "National Week,' the eighth "Dictator" was arrested in Mahemdabad while picketing foreign cloth shops.

"DAILY MAIL" LIBEL ACTION

Jurors See A Talkie Film

INCIDENT DURING PRODUCTION

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 13.

A talkie film of one of Mrs. Morris trance sermons was witnessed by jurors before resumption of the hearing of the libel action she has brought against the "Daily Mail." It had been suggested that "psychic forces" broke the rope used to hold the microphone in the studio during the production of the talkie, but a staff member expressed the more mundane view that excessive heat on the lamp caused the rope to split.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS

Wightman Cup Match On June 10

LONDON, April 13.

The English Lawn Tennis Association has received a cable from the American Association stating that Mrs. Helen Wills-Moody, Mrs. Harper, Miss Jacobs and Miss Sarah Palfrey will represent America in Wightman Cup against Great Britain at Wimbledon on June 10 and 11.—Reuter's Special.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN

League Results

LONDON, April 13.

Following are the results of the matters played in the League. Third Division (Southern Section), to-day:—

Brentford 1, Crystal Palace 1.
Cardiff 3, Swindon 0.
Gillingham 0, Brighton 0.
Watford 3, Luton 1.—Reuter's Special.

"OFFICERS' ASSAULT ON PRISONER"

Question In Commons On Welikada Incident

LONDON, April 13.

In the House of Commons, Colonel Wedgwood asked a question regarding the action contemplated followting the recommendations of the Ceylon Prison Commissioners' Report regarding the action in respect of four prison officials at Welikada, who had assaulted a prisoner.

He also asked whether he would arrange for a more comprehensive investigation.

Sir Cunliffe-Lister, (Colonial Secretary) pointed out that the relevant sections of the report had been referred to the Executive Committee on the Home Affairs, and the Public Services Commission, respectively, and it was a question for the former whether further investigation should be undertaken.—Reuter' Special.

CINEMAS AND THE SABBATH

LONDOS, April 13.

The bill legalising the opening of cinemas on Sunday was read a second time in the House of Commons to-day by 235 votes to 217.—Reuter.

CONSERVATIVE RETURNED

LONDON, April 13.

Sir William Ray, (Conservative) has been returned unopposed in Richmond (Survey) bye-election, caused by the resignation of Sir Newton Moore.—Reuter.

MAIL STEAMER FOR ENGLAND.

S.S. "Viceroy of India" with mails from Bombay left Aden at 6-30 on April 13 and left there.

UNTOUCHABILITY CONDEMNED

Mahars Conference

WORSHIP ALONG WITH BRAHMINS

RATNAGIRI, Apr. 12.
By Mail.

A Conference of the Mahars was held at the Patit Pawan Mandir at Ratnagiri under the auspices of the Ratnagiri District Mahar Association. Dr. Shinde, who has been working for the removal of untouchability for the last six years, presided. It was attended by about 900 Mahars representing several villages and towns in the District.

Mr. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, in a speech asked the audience if they had not almost all of their just demands satisfied, in Ratnagiri at any rate, where they were no longer considered as untouchables and could freely mix with other Hindus in schools, shops, meetings and even in the ancient temple of Shri Vithoba, could worship in the Patit-Pawan along with others, could pray publicly in vedic mantras and the Geeta, and even dine together with other so-called touchable classes on terms of perfect equality. In order to convince those who had come there for the first time from far and near, of the realty of those reforms, he asked any five gentlemen of the community to worship the image themselves on behalf of the whole conference.

"HINDU DHARMA KI-JAI."

Five leading members along with Brahmins and Kshatriyas then entered the "sanctum-sanctorum" of the temple and offered their worship to the deity. The whole congregation cheered this and raised shouts of "Hindu Dharma ki jay". A Mahar boy the recited Geeta and even the holy Gaitri to prove that even the right of free access to the Vedas was being conceded to the so-called untouchables.

RESOLUTIONS.

A number of resolutions were passed demanding free entry to tanks, wells, schools, courts and other public places, condemning the curse of untouchability not only as the Brahmins, Banias and others observe towards the Mahars but even as the Mahars observe towards the Mangs, Dhors and other castes, whom even the Mahars used to consider lower than themselves proclaiming that the system of caste by birth, which was the root cause of all unjust social inequalities and inequities, must be destroyed and branch, congratulating Dr. Ambedkar, Barrister Savarkar and other Hindu leaders who had been fighting in the forefront to defend the cause of the depressed and downtrodden and calling upon the Mahars to improve their standard of living and cleanse themselves of a number of unclean and ignorant customs.

A committee of Mahars under the guidance of Messrs. Golapkar, Jadav and others was formed to carry the movement to every village and cottage in the district.—A. P.

NO EMPLOYMENT OF COMPULSORY LABOUR?

C. P. Land Revenue Act Amendment Bill

(From A Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, April 15.
By Mail.

A bill to amend the Central Provinces' Land Revenue Act, 1917, will be introduced in the Central Provinces Legislative Council.

In the statement of Objects and Reasons it is stated that the Legislative Assembly as well as the Council of State passed resolutions in October 1931 agreeing to the Draft Convention and Recommendations concerning forced or compulsory labour adopted by the 14th session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June 1930. The Government of India decided to accept the resolutions passed by the Indian Legislatures.

The Bill is intended to give effect to the recommendations by amending section 53 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act which in its present form permits of the employment of compulsory labour.

RIVALS AS TRUSTEES

Menace To Indian Interests In Kenya

"INDIA MUST HELP GREATER INDIA" SAYS OZA

Mr. U. K. Oza, the well-known journalist formerly of Bombay and now of East Africa, who is here for a short stay, interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, made the following statement on the East African situation:—

The Indian position in Kenya is grave and requires immediate attention. The struggle for the attainment of common franchise has failed in spite of the splendid assistance rendered by the Government of India and the community is suffering from all the weight of a severe defeat.

There is only one redeeming feature in the situation. The community in Kenya will not accept a "C3" position on any account in the colony of Keyna because they are subjects of the same imperial state as Englishmen or citizens of the same commonwealth as Canadians or Australians.

TRUSTEESHIP.

But the political status assigned to the Indians in Kenya does not cause just at the present moment such grave concern as the economic pressure exerted by the Government of Kenya and by the non-official Europeans on us in the name of their joint trusteeship for Africans. While the latest white papers reiterate very emphatically and solemnly the rule that "The trusteeship of natives is the sole concern of the Imperial Government" measures are every day adopted giving over African interests to the tender mercies of the latter's agricultural rivals. This constitutes the most serious menace both to Indians and to Africans in Kenya.

To the Indians it means absolute loss of all the results of the pioneering work of a generation and a half and avenues of assisting the African in developing freely a real, civilized African life. To the African this spells, the swift passing of his interests into the hands of the European exploiters, detribalisation, non-Africanisation and ultimately loss of land and economic opportunities.

Two important commissions are decling with economic questions dealing with Kenya. One is Lord Moyne's commission for inquiry into the incidence of taxation on the various communities in Kenya and the return made or that which ought to be made to them by the administration in the shape of social services in proportion to the contribution of races to revenue. Lord Moyne is already in Keyna and the Government of India very kindly deputed Mr. Bosman, lately of the Tariff Board, to assist us in the preparation of the Indian memorandum.

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND.

The other commission the personnel of which was not announced till I sailed from Mombasa, is appointed for the purpose of dealing with the distribution of land amongst the various communities. This is a very important commission and it is felt that the Indian community in Kenya will have to present their case unassisted by the Government of India inasmuch as Lord Reading's Government have accepted the reservation of the Highlands for Europeans and the East Africa Indian National Congress have not.

ILLUSORY CONCEPTION.

While the Government of India as such do, and can, render assistance only to a certain degree owing clearly to "their being a subordinate branch of the British Government," Kenya requires immediate attention from all classes of Indian publicists and commercial men. Unless this is done, we shall have lost Kenya entirely before 1937 is out. If I find time I may write in detail subsequently in regard to the actual way in which India can help Greater India. But I wish to repeat here that the belief that Kenya must wait and Kenya Indian position will automatically right itself as soon as Indian constitutional status is determined is both illusory and disastrous.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

Important decisions will be fore that already have been reached far-reaching political and economic measures will already hae been pushed forward to a stage of maturity and a National Indian Government will find itself restricted both on account of inter-imperial etiquette and considerations of sound policy from interference or advocacy of change. Greater India is still in infancy, it cannot fight its battles unaided, and it is as much the concern of India herself as the latter's own interests here at home.

NO MORE FIERY ORDEAL

Calm After Volcanic Storm

RAIN OF ASHES CEASES

BUENOS AIRES, April 13.

The rain of ashes from the volcanoes in the Andes has ceased to fall in Argentine territory, the wind having changed south-eastward.

It is officially declared that there have been no fatalities and no material damage.

OUT OF DANGER

A prominent Argentine geologist expresses the opinion that there is now no possibility of earthquakes, as the enormous quantity of volcanic ash thrown up represents waste products and the volcanic safety-valve, which removes the danger of violent earth-tremors.

The experts express the opinion that volcanic ash is harmless and is very useful for the manufacture of cement, etc.

Meanwhile people in the affected region are calm and railways are working normally.—Reuter.

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